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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1985

Progress Is Seen in El Salvador Duarte's Support Grows as Human Rights Violations Drop

By James McMoyn

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — For the first time in five years of conflict, many Salvadorans and foreigners here are beginning to voice a cautious assessment that El Salvador may have halted its slide into a worsening civil war and that a degree of recovery is now possible.

Whether the speaker is a government official, a Western diplomat, a businessman, an academic or a refugee worker, the judgment that things may be getting better rather than worse always is framed with strong caveats and a recognition that recovery will be long and difficult. But given El Salvador's recent history, the appearance of even guarded optimism is a new development.

"I wouldn't say that El Salvador has turned the corner," a West European diplomat said. "But I would say that it may have finally started on the long curve up."

All of those interviewed in the last week cited major hurdles in the way of progress. The economy is bankrupt and depends on export subsidies. The military is still a major factor in the country's life, creating even stronger social pressures. Deep polarization, sharpened by the fresh memory of the killing of civilians by the army, limits the chances for political liberalization.

The military high command is seen as unlikely to accept the prosecution of more than a few token officers for past human rights abuses. The continuing guerrilla



José Napoleón Duarte

war and the improved ability of the government to draft new programs and gain the political backing needed to push them through also raise doubts about the future.

But President José Napoleón Duarte, who is two weeks away from completing his first year in office, appears to have consolidated his authority beyond expectations, gaining the support of the army high command and winning an unforeseen victory in recent national elections.

Mr. Duarte flew to Washington on Wednesday for a working visit and met Thursday with President Ronald Reagan.

The Salvadoran leader still is reported to have to consult senior

army officers on most major decisions. He must further consider the reaction of the U.S. Embassy, which provides most of the government's funds, and of the powerful private sector. An estimated 5,000 armed guerrillas also limit his scope for action.

But Mr. Duarte is seen as having won three years before he has to face new elections to prove that El Salvador can be governed.

"He has gained the respect of the armed forces," said the minister of defense, General Engenio Vides Casanova, "and we have understood his conviction for human rights."

In interviews, more than 20 people in and out of government, some of whom oppose Mr. Duarte and U.S. policy in El Salvador, noted these changes in the last 18 months.

The Salvadoran Army, concerned with its own survival and with winning the war against the guerrillas, has severed its political alliance with the traditional oligarchy and the extreme right. The military has reorganized the three police security forces and has largely ended officially sanctioned killings by death squads.

Human rights violations are at a five-year low. There has been no report of a massacre by government troops for 10 months. While killings by guerrillas have declined, assassinations by leftist rebels appear to be on the rise.

The army has significantly improved its performance on the battlefield. For the first time in three years, guerrillas have been unable to mount a dry season offensive and have been forced to resort to small-scale ambushes and a new campaign of kidnapping town officials.

Mr. Duarte has won control of the Legislative Assembly, ending a political deadlock with his rightist opponents that would have obstructed important programs such as judicial reform. He also has been willing to pursue difficult, but not yet moribund, peace talks with rebel officials.

Internationally, Mr. Duarte has won growing support for El Salvador. Additionally, he has weakened the standing of the rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and its political arm, the Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Such shifts have come in a bloody and often uncertain process of change initiated in 1979 by young army officers afraid that El Salvador would soon follow Nicaragua into mass insurrection and a victory by leftist rebels.

The changes have been financed and encouraged, sometimes falter-



Workers using a crane sift through the rubble of MOVE's Philadelphia headquarters.

Following Assault on MOVE, Mayor Of Philadelphia Is Assailed, Praised

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The police bombing that killed at least 11 persons in the fortified row house of the radical MOVE group has come under official attack and is at the center of lawsuits. But Mayor W. Wilson Goode staunchly defends the raid. An opinion poll indicates he has strong support in Philadelphia.

Police and fire investigators, assisted by federal weapons agents, found guns, ammunition, a mortar and a basement bunker Wednesday while searching the rubble of the house, which burned with 60 other buildings after the police bombed the residence's rooftop bunker on Monday.

The police also found the remains of five bodies Wednesday,

bringing the toll to 11, four children and seven adults.

They estimated that up to 15 people were in the house belonging to the organization, which espouses an anti-establishment philosophy.

Mr. Goode faced criticism from a state legislator and the mayor of New York City. He received strong support in a poll of 300 residents, which showed a 71-percent favorable rating for his handling of the incident.

"I stand full-square behind all the people in the field who made decisions," the mayor said at a press conference Wednesday afternoon.

State Senator Hardy Williams, whose district includes the devastated area, called for the resignation of the city's managing director, Leo Brooks. Mr. Brooks, a former

U.S. Army major general, directed the efforts of the police and firefighters in Monday's shoot-out, bombing raid and fire.

"He caused the bombing of a house in Philadelphia," Mr. Williams said, "and that's foreign to Americans."

Mr. Goode replied that "there will not be any scapegoats" and said that there would be no changes in his administration.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York said Tuesday that "if I had a police commissioner that was so stupid to allow a bomb to be thrown into a house, I would remove him before he allowed that to go through."

Mr. Goode said at the press conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. to Bolster Farm Exports In Subsidy Plan

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to give away as much as \$2 billion in government-owned surplus farm commodities in an unusual new subsidy program to bolster farm exports, according to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

Mr. Block said Wednesday that the program, partly a response to growing trade-protectionist pressure from Congress, was intended to show that the United States was "not going to stand idly by" while other producing nations subsidized agricultural exports.

Although details of the three-year program are not final, he said, it will be crafted to expand exports and "concentrate on challenging markets" where other countries have displaced or undermined U.S. sales.

The secretary conceded that the program "is not good policy" and that it ran counter to the administration's professed adherence to free trade. But, he said, the United States has "no other alternative" in the face of a continuing loss of markets to foreign competitors.

The surplus commodities will be given to U.S. exporters as a "bonus" to permit them to sell their products, bought from U.S. farmers at the going rate, at cut rates overseas. In theory, the American products will be more competitive at the discounted lower rates.

The administration agreed to the subsidy plan last week during negotiations with Senate Republicans from farm states over a budget compromise. A variety of similar farm trade-subsidy proposals are pending before the House and Senate Agriculture committees, which have begun writing a new farm bill.

Mr. Block said that a main target of the program was the European Community, which, despite some efforts to reform its farm-subsidy policies, has "stolen" sales of meat, poultry, flour and grains in traditional American markets.

"This is penny ante compared to what the EEC does," Mr. Block said of the U.S. program. "I don't know if this will change their actions. I'm hopeful we'll all come to our senses and figure out some disciplines and bring some order to agricultural trading."

Protectionist sentiment in Congress "has reached a fever pitch," Mr. Block said. "There's no denying it."

The secretary said that the program, which is expected to begin by June 1, "is destined to be a more concerted effort" than earlier attempts to "send a message" that the United States intends to defend its traditional farm markets.

Since taking office in 1981, Mr. Block and the administration have cajoled other farm-exporting nations, mostly unsuccessfully, to reduce their agricultural subsidies to assure a freer flow of farm goods into world markets. The United States has made several large subsidized sales of flour and dairy products to emphasize the point.

But pressure on the administration to act more forcefully has mounted in recent months as exports continue a slide that began in 1981 and as a strong dollar has made American farm products more costly on the world market.

Many experts link the faltering American farm economy to the erosion of exports, which account for about 40 percent of U.S. production.

Although the Agriculture Department estimates that U.S. export volume will increase this year for the first time since 1980, the value will drop to about \$35 billion from last year's \$38 billion and the 1981 high of \$43.8 billion.

Tories Drop To 3d Place In U.K. Poll; Center Gains

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party has fallen to third place in popularity in Britain for the first time since the Falklands conflict in 1982, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The Gallup Poll, published in the Daily Telegraph, showed the Labor Party, Britain's main opposition group, in first place with 34 percent. This compares with 37.5 last month.

The centrist alliance of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties was in second place with 33.5 percent, up from 26.5. The third-placed Tories had 30.5 percent compared with 34 percent.

"It makes the next general election wide open," said the Liberal Party leader, David Steel.

In local government elections earlier this month, the alliance made sweeping advances at the expense of the Tories and improved its position, but to a lesser degree, against Labor.

The Labor Party and the alliance have attacked the government repeatedly over its anti-inflation and tight-money policies, which they say have been partly responsible for the rise of unemployment.

The government is also under attack now from dissident Tories.

Political fissures appear. The first fissures have appeared in a new group formed within the Conservative Party to challenge Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, Reuters reported Thursday.

Less than 48 hours after beginning the Conservative Center Forward group, its 32 members were embroiled in a public dispute about tactics, and two members of Parliament said they had quit rather than risk party disunity.

"How the hell can we preach one nation if we are not trying to achieve one party," said Tony Baldry, who with his colleague, Jerry Hayes, resigned from the group.

The new group, launched by the former foreign secretary, Francis Pym, in a speech in Oxford, was the first open expression of growing Conservative anxiety that the Thatcher government might have lost its direction.

U.S. Senate Backs Aid To Cambodia Guerrillas

By Sara Fritz

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has approved a \$14.8-billion foreign aid authorization bill for the 1986 fiscal year that for the first time would give \$5 million in assistance to resistance forces in Cambodia, provided that other non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia do the same.

The bill was adopted, 75-19, Wednesday night after two days of debate.

Although the measure, was amended 34 times, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, managed to disavow his colleagues from adding a variety of items that might have jeopardized its passage.

Eight amendments were withdrawn; three were defeated and dozens of others that were considered never were offered.

Among the proposals that Mr. Lugar successfully blocked were amendments that would have provided aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, imposed sanctions on South Africa and further restricted the expenditure of U.S. funds for population control in other nations.

The measure seeks to alter the Reagan administration's foreign policy in dozens of ways, however. For example, as a result of an amendment offered by Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, it threatens to withhold aid from the Philippines if that country fails to take specified steps to revive the democratic process.

Mr. Lugar said that the bill approved by the Senate was supported by the administration, even though State Department officials have expressed dissatisfaction that the measure provides \$190 million less in military assistance than they had sought. The bill includes \$6.3 billion in military aid.

The legislation now goes to the House, which is not expected to be final action until early June. The House has not yet considered a \$13-billion proposal completed recently by its Foreign Affairs Committee.

The only amendment passed Wednesday without Mr. Lugar's expressed support was one proposed by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey. It called for the chairman of the Federal Reserve and the secretary of the Treasury to intervene in foreign exchange markets and gradually bring down the value of the U.S. dollar.

The Senate voted, 56-39, against Mr. Lugar's motion to set aside Mr. Bradley's proposal.

The Cambodian aid proposal, offered by Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, was adopted on a voice vote.

Unlike a similar measure adopted several weeks ago by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate version would provide no aid unless members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations also make a public commitment to provide aid.

Although Thailand, Singapore and other ASEAN nations have expressed support for the Cambodian resistance, they have declined thus far to say publicly whether they will provide financial aid.

Mr. Murkowski indicated he was fearful that the aid might otherwise lead to deeper U.S. involvement in the region, as it did in Vietnam. Why should the United States be

alone on this crucial point?" he asked. "We got far out in front in Indochina in the 1960s, and we carried the burden."

Mr. Lugar managed to block a number of amendments from being introduced by promising other senators that the Foreign Relations Committee would hold hearings later on the issues involved.

Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, agreed not to offer an amendment to impose sanctions against South Africa. Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, did not bring up an amendment banning U.S. aid for population control, and several other senators agreed to wait until later to revive their battle over aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Two members of a Moslem militia fired rocket-propelled grenades Wednesday against Christian opponents in Beirut.

Lebanese Army Denies Link to Bombing of Sheikh

By Thisan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The high command of the Lebanese Army categorically denied Thursday that its intelligence organs had been involved in setting off a car-bomb explosion in Beirut's southern suburbs in March that killed at least 80 people and wounded 200 others.

The command said in a communiqué that reports published in the foreign and local media on the subject were "an outright lie."

The statement was issued a few hours after the Lebanese justice minister, Nabih Berri, announced that he had ordered an inquiry into stories in American newspapers that the Lebanese intelligence service and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had ties with members of a group that set the explosion, which was designed to murder a militant Shiite scholar, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah.

Irish UN Official Freed in Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Aiden Walsh, the Irish deputy director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, was freed unharmed Thursday night, 36 hours after gunmen kidnapped him in Beirut, diplomatic sources said.

They said Mr. Walsh, 49, was released in a suburb of Beirut by his captors.

"He's physically all right but upset by his ordeal," said an Irish source, who asked not to be identified.

A caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad, a pro-Iranian Islamic fundamentalist group, said the group had kidnapped Mr. Walsh. But John Rowan, first secretary at the Irish Embassy, discounted that. The motives for the abduction were not known.

Mr. Berri, who is a Shiite, said he had discussed the matter at a meeting with the country's military prosecutor, Camille Gegega.

[Fighting between rival militias continued for the 19th day Thursday and with no end in sight, and Mr. Berri said it was time for

the constitution to be suspended and a new order drawn up for Lebanon after 10 years of civil warfare, United Press International reported.]

The CIA denied earlier this week that it had trained the those who planted the car carrying explosives, without CIA permission, near the residence of Sheikh Fadlallah on March 8.

The army command controls all Lebanon's military sections, including the intelligence department, popularly known as the Deuxième Bureau, or G-2.

The communiqué referred to a story in the Beirut press Wednesday that said that officers from the Deuxième Bureau were sent to the United States earlier this year to receive training on counterterrorism operations and to coordinate activities with the CIA.

Soviet Orders Measures To Combat Alcoholism

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union began its expected crackdown on alcoholism Thursday by announcing tough measures that include raising the drinking age from 18 to 21, cutting vodka production and instituting penalties for drinking at work.

The measures, as reported by the Tass news agency, also will delay the opening of liquor stores on working days by three hours, and ban sweet and potent fruit-based alcohol by 1988.

Stiff penalties will be given to those arrested "in a drunken state in public places," and drunken drivers will be liable to higher fines — 100 rubles (\$85 at official rates) — as well as the loss of their driving license from one to three years, Tass said.

Further measures, Tass said, would be aimed at causes and consequences of alcoholism, improving recreation facilities for the young and increasing aid for the treatment of alcoholics.

This approach is needed to combat the "great social harm of alcoholism," according to an accompanying resolution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It did not say when the measures would go into effect.

"The abuse of alcohol is, so far, quite often not regarded as an immoral, anti-social conduct," the resolution said. "The force of the law and of public opinion is not applied to drunkards in full volume."

The measures follow a two-week campaign in the press and on television focusing on the problem, as well as the ruling Politburo's appeal last month for a "struggle against alcoholism."

The campaign is part of an attempt by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to impose greater discipline and accountability in the workplace. The new laws represent his first concrete steps to put the program into effect.

Visiting Leningrad on Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev told a group of people he encountered on the street that drunkenness was a critical problem for the country and that "more severe" steps were needed. He said that these would be published Friday.

The Soviet state is responsible for the manufacture of alcohol, and it profits from the sales. Recent estimates put government earnings from alcohol at 40 billion rubles, or 10 percent of the national budget.

Statistics on alcoholism in the Soviet Union are incomplete, but the volume of liquor consumed per capita is about two gallons (eight liters). For those older than 15, the volume is an average four and a half gallons. Because most alcohol consumed in the Soviet Union is 40 percent or 80 percent proof, this puts the country ahead of other nations in the consumption of strong alcoholic beverages.

The number of deaths from acute alcohol poisoning has risen from 12,500 in the mid-1960s to 51,000 in 1978, according to studies done in the West.

Studies also have shown that Soviet drinkers, in desperation, will turn not only to samogon, or home-made liquor, but to lotions, shampoos, brake fluid and other substitutes.

According to Vladimir Tremel of Duke University, in North Carolina, an expert on Soviet alcohol consumption, 200 people died in 1976 from drinking antifreeze, 1,000 from various cleaning fluids and 5,000 from a vinegar concentrate held to be a remedy for hangovers.



Pope John Paul II wears safety gear on his tour of Luxembourg. Page 2.

INSIDE

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AIDS Carriers Infect Others Years Before Symptoms Arise

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, can remain in a person's body for five or more years without causing the disease, but the carrier can still infect others through blood transfusions, according to researchers from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

Dr. Paul M. Feorino said Wednesday that studies strongly supported programs to screen donated blood for signs of the AIDS virus. The studies involved blood donors who inadvertently passed on AIDS through transfusions. No cure has been found for the fatal disease.

Meanwhile, the American Red Cross, which has been screening

blood since early March with a new test, has decided it will notify donors when it finds that their blood contains the virus.

Dr. S. Gerald Sandler, the Red Cross associate vice president for medical affairs, said that beginning July 1 the agency would discard blood that the test indicated contained the AIDS virus. He said that donors would be notified only when a second test confirmed that antibodies to the AIDS virus were present.

The presence of antibodies suggests that a person has been infected in the past, but does not indicate whether the person will contract the disease.

Dr. Sandler said the policy sought to protect "transfusion recipients from the possibility that a unit of blood might be infected."

"On the other hand," he said, "donors must be protected from notification of a positive test unless that test has been confirmed to be a true positive test."

There is concern about the possibility that the screening test alone might give an incorrect positive reading, he said.

Preliminary Red Cross studies show that about two units of blood in each 1,000 are being withdrawn after being tested. Dr. Sandler estimated that about 25 percent of donors whose blood has been rejected will be notified in the initial phase of the program.

The agency will advise those people to seek a medical evaluation and their names will be kept on a confidential national "deferral" registry, he said.

But if the positive results are not confirmed and there is no notification, the information would still be kept in a confidential file at the local blood bank. Dr. Sandler said.

Should such a person donate again, the blood would not be used for transfusions and would be "carefully evaluated."

From 1981 through May 13, the Centers for Disease Control reported 10,226 victims of AIDS in the United States, about half of whom have died. The cases of 138 adults, or more than 1 percent of adult cases, and 17 children, or about 14 percent of pediatric cases, are thought to have been caused by blood transfusions.

The new study, reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, investigated 25 male donors thought to be at high risk of AIDS who were later linked with transfusion-associated cases of the disease.

People in high-risk categories, who have been urged not to donate blood, include homosexual men, intravenous drug abusers and their sexual contacts.

Von Bulow Judge Fears Reversal of Murder Case

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Judge Corinne P. Grande has told the lawyers prosecuting Claus von Bulow that she was "holding this case together with bailing wire" and asked being reversed on appeal by denying a defense request for a mistrial.

The Providence County Superior Court judge made the assessment at a session April 26 in her chambers. Although only the judge and the lawyers were present, the session is part of the public record of the trial. A transcript of the session was obtained Wednesday.

Mr. Von Bulow is charged with twice trying to kill his wealthy wife, Martha, with insulin injections so that he could inherit her fortune and marry his mistress. He was convicted in 1982, but the verdict was overturned on appeal by the Rhode Island Supreme Court, which ruled that some evidence was withheld from the defense and other evidence was improperly admitted at the trial.

The state's first witness was Maria Schraflhammer, Mrs. von Bulow's personal maid, who helped build the case by discovering in Mr. von Bulow's closet a black bag containing drugs, a syringe and what the prosecution says was an insulin-encrusted needle.

On April 26, the maid's second day on the stand, she described an incident in which Mrs. von Bulow apparently took too many aspirins, fell on her head. The description included numerous references to blood on the carpet of the bedroom in the Park Avenue apartment, but none on the furniture.

At a conference held in the courtroom but out of earshot of the jury and spectators, the defense asked for a mistrial, saying that the testimony about the blood unfairly encouraged the jury to think that Mr. von Bulow had struck his wife.

Judge Grande denied the motion and refused a request that she tell the jurors that the prosecution was not alleging that Mr. von Bulow had caused his wife's injury.

But Thomas P. Puccio, the chief defense lawyer, re-opened the issue in the session in the judge's chambers later that day, asking that the testimony be stricken and the jury



Claus von Bulow

instructed to ignore what the maid said.

"Your honor," he said, "I think this has to be exposed for exactly what it is: it is clearly an attempt by the prosecution to prejudice Mr. von Bulow and to charge a crime that has not been charged in the indictment."

Mrs. von Bulow went into a coma at her Newport, Rhode Island, mansion in December 1979 and again in December 1980. Doctors do not expect her to recover.

Mr. Puccio said the other defense lawyers had watched the jurors during Miss Schraflhammer's description and "the jury appeared shocked by this testimony, which in detail describes what's commonly called a crime scene, loaded with blood."

Judge Grande said she, too, was bothered by the testimony about an absence of blood on the furniture. Using language that differed greatly from her usually restrained bench statements, she told the prosecutors:

"I just think you have raised the issue of this guy popped her one plain and simple."

"Well, you can see I'm holding this case together with bailing wire. It is what it amounts to," she continued, adding that she thought "some prejudice has occurred" and that she could declare a mistrial.

El Al Walkout Strains U.S. Labor-Israel Ties

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A small strike has created a severe strain in the long relationship between Israel and the American labor movement, to the point that the Israeli prime minister has intervened to force a settlement.

The strike by the Machinists Union against operations of El Al, the Israeli state airline, entered its 15th month Thursday. The airline has continued operating at Kennedy International Airport and at its Manhattan office despite the walkout.

The confrontation has triggered bitter charges of strikebreaking against the airline and threats that the labor movement will sell off millions of dollars in Israel Bonds unless the strike is settled.

While there is debate among labor leaders over whether such a threat will be carried out, the fact that it has been raised has been described by some labor officials as a sign of the strain that the strike has created.

The strike began with demands by El Al, a money-losing company that is in receivership in Israel, for a wage freeze and work-rule concessions. When the workers walked out, the airline brought in new workers and continued operating.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has intervened to force a settlement in the dispute, viewing the deadlock in the dispute as damaging to Israel's image, according to an aide in Israel.

A resolution calling on unions to sell their bond holdings and to take other actions against Israel has been before the executive council of the AFL-CIO since February. A

vote on the resolution has been held off twice, however, after the labor leaders received assurances from Mr. Peres that he would seek to end the strike.

"It's still being held off, giving them every chance to have good-faith negotiations," said the labor federation's spokesman, Murray Seeger.

While the walkout, even at its peak, involved only about 220 workers, it has drawn the attention of the highest levels of both the Israeli government and the American labor movement.

Mr. Peres and Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, have discussed the strike in at least one trans-Atlantic telephone call in which Mr. Peres assured Mr. Kirkland that he would seek to settle the strike, according to Mr. Seeger.

The aide to Mr. Peres, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that American unions had assisted Israel politically and economically in many ways over the years, including investing in Israel Bonds. It would be misleading, the aide said, to attribute the government's intervention in the El Al strike primarily to concern about the sale of bonds.

Mr. Seeger said that El Al's tough attitude toward its strikers had angered many labor leaders. "The labor movement supported the foundation of Israel," he said, adding, "So here's the Israeli state airline bringing in strikebreakers from Israel."

Many of the strikers have given up and returned to work, leaving about 90 workers still out. A negotiating session is scheduled for Monday at the offices of the National Mediation Board.



Robert Long, a California researcher, examines two pieces of ankle bone from a skeleton found in Arizona and believed to be that of the earliest known dinosaur.

Skeleton Discovered in U.S. May Be of Oldest Dinosaur

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The skeleton of what is believed to be the earliest known dinosaur, a creature the size of a small ostrich, has been discovered in Arizona's Painted Desert by scientists from the University of California at Berkeley.

The discovery of the 225-million-year-old skeleton is expected to open to paleontologists an incomparable view of conditions at the dawn of the dinosaur age, when the more primitive reptiles were dying out, mammals and birds and flowering plants had yet to appear and the dinosaurs themselves had not begun to dominate life on Earth.

The bones were found in a setting rich in fossils of ancient trees, plants and other extinct animals.

In an announcement Wednesday by the University of California, scientists said that the skeleton might represent an entirely new family of plant-eating dinosaurs that could be related to the later plateosaurs and perhaps were very early ancestors of the giant brontosaurs.

The skeleton was estimated to be three million to four million years older than any dinosaur ever found in North America and probably older than the staurikosaurus, which previously were thought to be the oldest dinosaurs.

"This is the first definite evidence that dinosaurs lived as long ago as 225 million years or more," Robert Long, a research associate at the university's Museum of Paleontology, said by telephone.

Mr. Long, who led the team of scientists that made the discovery, said that the completeness and excellent condition of the skeleton were expected to provide important new clues about the origins of the giant reptiles that became extinct 65 million years ago.

Among the fossils dug up at the foot of a cliff in Painted Desert, which is part of the Petrified Forest National Park, were ankle bones, thigh bones, ribs, vertebrae and a virtually complete hind leg, claws and all.

The animal, which has not been given a name, was seven to eight feet long (2.1 to 2.4 meters), stood less than three feet tall at the hips and weighed about 200 pounds (90 kilograms).

U.S. Weeklies Changing With Readers Rooted in '60s Radicalism, Many Have Turned 'Yuppie'

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The first issue of Washington's new alternative newspaper, the Washington Weekly, last fall threw new light on the changing audience of the alternative press in United States.

The cover story was on choosing "The Right Church," or "ecclesiastical ladder-climbing."

It advised: "Working the aisles on Sunday as a way of getting a leg up on the competition or finding a suitable mate is acknowledged by churchgoers. In Washington's more status-conscious circles, dogmas takes a back seat to more earthly pursuits."

Although the Washington Weekly may pursue its brand of journalism with rare abandon, the theory behind such articles is indicative of changes facing alternative weekly papers throughout the United States.

Today, the audience that read the radical weekly press in the 1960s and the culture and entertainment weeklies of the late 1970s is getting older, moving to the suburbs and becoming more concerned with children, taxes and zoning ordinances.

The change is posing special problems for an industry that has carved a niche in the last decade catering to just this group. In reaction, some older papers are trying to find ways to keep their present readers while attracting a new generation of younger urban readers.

Many of the liveliest new weeklies are located in suburbs, hybrids of the hip urban weeklies of the '70s and the traditional suburban weeklies dominated by news of local city councils, Rotary clubs and Boy Scout troops.

Some new papers, such as the Washington Weekly, are pursuing the baby boom audience as "Yuppies," as young urban professionals have come to be called, turning their journals into something far from the radical politics which spawned the alternative weeklies of the '60s.

"Most of you have been through a divisive war, campus rebellion

and sexual revolution," Washington Weekly's editor, Jeff Stein, wrote in the paper's first issue. Today, "we sweat for a good job."

Most of the weeklies had their roots in the radical press of the 1960s. The most profitable of those papers, the Boston Phoenix, was founded in 1966, but by the early '70s it was one of the first weeklies to emphasize lifestyle and entertainment reporting. By the late 1970s, it overcame and eventually acquired its competition, The Real Paper.

Similar weeklies began in Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, San Diego and elsewhere. Although all reflected the idiosyncrasies of their towns and owners, all emphasized similar ingredients: entertainment listings, classified advertising, ads from small merchants and cultural, local and sometimes investigative reporting.

"Because the daily papers have become so regional, serving large geographic areas," said James Vowell, editor of the Pasadena Weekly in California, "they wind up losing touch with a lot of smaller advertisers and smaller interest groups."

One publisher who is planning editorial changes is Jay Levin of the Los Angeles Weekly, southern California's most successful alternative paper.

In 1977, Mr. Levin left the once-radical Los Angeles Free Press, found investors and started the Weekly as a cross between "High Times" and "Newsweek." High Times is a drug-oriented magazine.

"In some ways, I haven't kept up with my audience, my peer group," said Mr. Levin, who noted that his own interests have kept such issues as American involvement in Latin America a major subject in the Weekly. "I'm not interested in real estate. I'm not a yuppie."

Mr. Levin did not detail his plans but said that the national and foreign political issues that the left-leaning Weekly has followed on its cover will be done "with shorter pieces inside." There will be more coverage of local politics and the paper's tone will become less strident, he said.

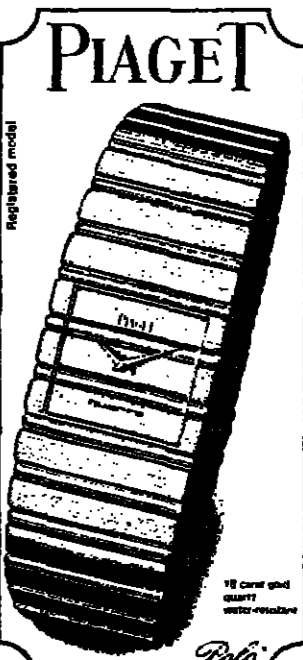
Burger Urges Reform of U.S. Courts

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the United States, says that the American legal system may require major reforms, including the elimination of jury trials for complex financial disputes, multiple-disaster claims and even routine auto accident cases.

"For some disputes, trials will always be the only means, but for many claims, we do not need trials

by the adversary contest," Justice Burger declared Tuesday to the American Law Institute. "As we now practice it, that system is too costly, too painful, too destructive and too inefficient." He urged the institute, a group of judges, lawyers and law professors, to conduct a study of the "whole litigation process" to see whether there was a "better way" to resolve many of the legal battles in the nation's courts.



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4	Range Rover	Christian Bove	6:36:36
5	Mitsubishi Pajero	G. Acary	6:51:18
6	Fiat Campagnolo	Lucien Gulleray	6:54:58
7	BMW 325	Begone Kibbel	7:28:39
8	NISSAN PATROL	J.L. Janssens	7:42:49
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Problems Delay Tests, Increase Costs Of New U.S. Anti-Satellite Weapon

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Technical problems with the air force's new anti-satellite weapon have caused a steep rise in its cost and delays in its testing, according to a Pentagon official.

In testimony before the Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee last week, Edward C. Aldridge, undersecretary of the air force, said \$92 million requested to pay for three of the weapons would cover the purchase of only two.

Mr. Aldridge told the subcommittee that the third flight test of the anti-satellite weapon, or ASAT, has been delayed until July. It was scheduled for late last year.

While not a direct part of President Ronald Reagan's plan to de-

velop a space-based missile defense, the anti-satellite program is closely related in both technology and military strategy. Problems in proving the performance of ASAT weapons, which are designed to destroy by impact rather than explosion, could undermine confidence in developing other, more advanced projectiles for destroying nuclear missiles.

John Pike, associate director for space policy studies at the Federation of American Scientists, said "the generic problem has been to make it small," adding that weapons for the anti-missile program would have to be far smaller than ever ASAT.

The anti-satellite weapon is a two-stage rocket about 15 feet long (4.5 meters) that is carried by an F-15 warplane.



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Next Battleground in the Congress: White House Policy on Apartheid

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was the second tense appearance by the harassed assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester A. Crocker, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to defend the administration's much-maligned policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Democrat, was proceeding in lawyer-like fashion to cross-examine the professional Mr. Crocker, widely regarded as the policy's chief architect, and its staunchest remaining defender.

Why, the senator asked, was Mr. Crocker still defending the policy at a time when so many Americans are in lawyer-like fashion to cross-examine the professional Mr. Crocker, widely regarded as the policy's chief architect, and its staunchest remaining defender.

Fresh from a bruising battle over

its Nicaraguan policy, the Reagan administration is about to engage Congress in another highly controversial one. This time the battle will be over why economic sanctions against South Africa would be bad policy when they were good policy with regard to Nicaragua.

The heated exchange before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, if it did nothing else, highlighted the extent to which the Reagan administration has been thrown onto the defensive as it seeks to cope with the groundswell of public demand — even among many conservatives within the Republican Party — for the imposition of some kind of punitive measures against Pretoria.

In fact, the administration's whole southern Africa policy — aimed at getting the Cubans troops out of Angola, independence in South-West Africa and orderly change under way inside South Africa — is increasingly coming under attack in various quarters, both Republican and Democratic.

One result is that many Republicans, particularly in the Senate, where 22 of them face re-election in 1986, are taking their public distance from the administration and staking out their own independent positions on South Africa.

"For most Republicans, the administration's policy provides no political cover," remarked a Senate staff aide. "The administration isn't even muzzling the right words. Mr. Crocker's approach to reform just doesn't sell."

For the first time, there is every indication that both the House and the Senate will pass legislation this session, even over the opposition of the administration, aimed at stepping up U.S. pressure on the Pretoria government to accelerate the pace of change and scrap its apartheid system.

In the administration's struggle to head off sanctions against South Africa, President Ronald Reagan's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua has come at an extremely awkward moment. The embargo has served to complicate greatly its own argument that such measures imposed on white-ruled South Africa would be counterproductive and, as Mr. Crocker told the Senate, "simply bad public policy."

"Can anyone seriously doubt that it is far worse to live today as a black man or woman in South Africa than as an opponent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua?" asked Representative Stephen J. Solarz,

Democrat of New York, at a House Foreign Affairs Committee session just after Mr. Reagan had announced his trade embargo.

"If total sanctions are justified against Nicaragua, can we really say that partial sanctions ... are not justified against South Africa?" he added.

Mr. Crocker's answer is that the two cases are entirely different and must be decided partly on the basis of whether U.S. sanctions will make any difference. South Africa's economy is 30 times larger than Nicaragua's and much less vulnerable to the impact of sanctions, he argues.

One gauge of the surprising breadth and depth that the South African issue has taken on is the shifting attitude among mainstream and even conservative Republicans, many of whom are openly disgruntled with the administration's constructive engagement policy.

Two conservative Republican senators — William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware and Mitch McConnell of Kentucky — have introduced a bill that calls for the banning of all U.S. loans to the South African government and all flights by South African Airways to the United States.



Paul S. Sarbanes



Chester A. Crocker

Licenses of goods and technology for South African nuclear development would be blocked. The bill would also reduce the number of South African consulates allowed to operate in the United States.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, have introduced probably the strongest bill to

date, but even their proposals do not differ that radically — except in the eyes of the administration — from many others being put forth by conservative Republicans.

Known as the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 and having 10 Democratic co-sponsors, the measure would prohibit all new U.S. loans to South Africa, restrict new investment, prohibit computer sales to

the government there and ban the sale of South African gold kruggerands in the United States.

An identical bill has been introduced in the House by Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, with 145 co-sponsors, seven of them Republicans.

An alternative approach, far more to the administration's liking, is that being proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, and co-sponsored by Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland and Robert J. Dole of Kansas.

The thrust of this bill is to increase U.S. aid for the economic and social promotion of the black population in South Africa and put off any consideration of economic sanctions for at least two years to give the South African government more time to make reforms.

But it would make the so-called Sullivan principles mandatory, rather than voluntary, for U.S. companies operating in South Africa. The principles, named after the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, seek to assure equal treatment for blacks and improve their general conditions both in and outside the work place.

But Mr. Crocker said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 2 that the administration was opposed to making the Sullivan principles mandatory because of the legal difficulties involved in the application and monitoring of a U.S. law in a foreign country.

The administration's position, as presented by Mr. Crocker, is that its policy of constructive engagement is working successfully and is the best alternative. He argues that more change for the better than ever before is taking place today in South Africa and that U.S. sanctions would be sending the "wrong signal at the wrong time."

Mr. Crocker, in trying to sell this approach, has clearly angered many on Capitol Hill by his handling of its critics and those favoring doing something more. He has accused many of them of using South Africa as "the moral equivalent of a free lunch" and has said that their proposals for economic sanctions are "misguided."

Senator Sarbanes, in turn, has charged that Mr. Crocker exhibits "almost an ivory tower mentality" in handling the Senate, while a Senate staff aide called the assistant secretary "a loner" and "an intellectual who is politically maladjusted."

Sri Lanka Increases Security After 220 Die in Ethnic Strife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — The government stepped up security Thursday throughout Sri Lanka, hoping to prevent the two main ethnic groups from mounting more reprisal attacks after two days of violence in which more than 220 people were killed.

Official sources said that security forces had been put on alert and that patrols had been intensified at places considered vulnerable to attack in Colombo and other areas.

The sources said the security forces would try to prevent a repetition of the violence in 1983, when guerrilla activity by Tamil separatists led to army reprisals and further outbreaks of violence. More than 400 people were killed.

Buddhist monks and Catholic priests joined the government

Thursday in appealing to the people to maintain peace.

Government and news reports said that Tamil-speakers were hacked and burned to death Wednesday by attackers seeking revenge for the killing of about 145 people in raids Tuesday by Tamil separatists on Sinhalese towns.

The police said that soldiers from the Sri Lankan Navy attacked a coastal ferry off northern Jaffna Peninsula, and hacked about 40 people to death.

But a senior official in Colombo, the capital, said the navy had denied that it was involved. He said 31 people died in the ferry attack and many more were hospitalized in Jaffna, the major city of northern Sri Lanka, where Tamils are the majority.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday the government was investigating the incident and the attackers had not been identified.

In Eastern province, security forces killed 18 guerrillas Wednesday in a raid on a rebel training camp at Akkaraipattu. Several guerrillas escaped when commandos raided the camp, Defense Ministry sources said. (Reuters, AP)



NIGERIAN EXODUS — A truckload of Ghanians left Lagos last week for the border. About 5,000 Ghanians returned home Wednesday in line with Nigeria's order for thousands of illegal immigrants to leave.

Discontent Threatening to Shake Saudi Stability

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

RIYADH — When Saudi officials are asked if their kingdom is stable, they answer that Saudi Arabia has little violent crime, no suicide bombers and a royal family close to the people.

"Whenever I come here, I feel a total sense of peace and security," said Samir S. Shihabi, the Saudi delegate to the United Nations, on a recent visit home. "I feel as if I'm protected from the world outside."

By all indications the desert kingdom is stable, according to Saudi officials, Western and Asian diplomats and foreign businessmen. But there are tensions that threaten to disrupt the tranquility in the years to come.

Saudi officials enjoy telling visitors that the 4,000 members of the royal family permeate all levels of business, agriculture, the civil service, the provincial administration and the military. They insist that the government's stability is not, therefore, dependent on the person of the king, and were King Fahd to die, he would probably be succeeded by Prince Abdallah, one of his brothers, who is first deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

But because of the nature of the government, it is difficult to gauge its stability.

Open criticism of the royal family is forbidden. Saudi television and radio are state-owned and operated; the privately owned press is prevented from publishing anything that might embarrass the government, the ruling family or the religious leadership.

Political parties are banned, and repeated promises by the royal family to set up a consultative assembly have not been fulfilled.

Internal security has been tightened considerably since 1979, when armed Islamic fundamentalists, charging that the government was corrupt, seized the Grand Mosque at Mecca.

Shiite Moslems number about 300,000, compared with about five million Saudi Sunnis. The royal family has pumped money into the Eastern province, where the Shiites live. But while there has been no recurrence of the riots that rocked the province in 1979, the Sunnis and Shiites are still not well integrated, and there are few Shiite officials in the government.

The Islamic fundamentalism of Iran no longer seems to find much support here, but there is sympathy with the Moslems of southern Lebanon. "In the beginning the Iranian

revolution was supported by Moslem youth all over the world, but it didn't live up to their aspirations," said Maneh H. al-Johani, assistant secretary general of the Saudi-financed World Assembly of Muslim Youth. "Today there is definitely sympathy and support for southern Lebanon. The youth here see this situation as Islam under attack."

In Saudi Arabia, as in many other parts of the Moslem world, Islam provides an acceptable outlet for dissatisfaction with the government. Despite King Fahd's efforts to placate the religious leaders, some university professors and students hope to make the country even more Islamic.

They criticize embassies, including that of the United States, that serve alcohol at receptions. Although many of them have studied at American universities, they want to ban, or at least limit, study in the West.

U.S. policy in the Middle East, especially its support of Israel, continues to make some Saudis wary of the reliability of the United States and the wisdom of reliance on American military equipment and training.

Fundamentalists resent the fact that non-Moslems are in the country at all. "We should help our Moslem brothers by not hiring any non-Moslems here," an official said. "We should drive away the nonbelievers from the Arabian peninsula."

There is growing criticism of members of the royal family for squandering the country's wealth abroad, especially when others are suffering in the country's three-year recession.

For many, King Fahd, who has lavish residences on the Costa del Sol in Spain and in Geneva and who keeps a yacht the size of a luxury liner off Jeddah, has not lived up to the Saudi ideal of a leader chosen by his people for his piety, generosity and courage.

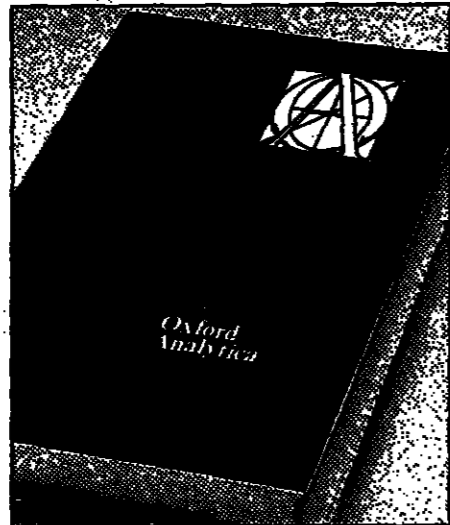
An Asian Moslem scholar said: "The sermons at Friday prayers in Mecca and Medina are filled with parables of Omar, the second Caliph, who was known for simple living and humility. They should be a clear message for the royal family."

Recently a group of university professors in Jeddah watched television in disgust as one of the country's young princes, Abdulaziz, was shown touring Disneyland.

"They're cutting my salary 30 percent, and I'm forced to watch this kid in Disneyland," one of them said.

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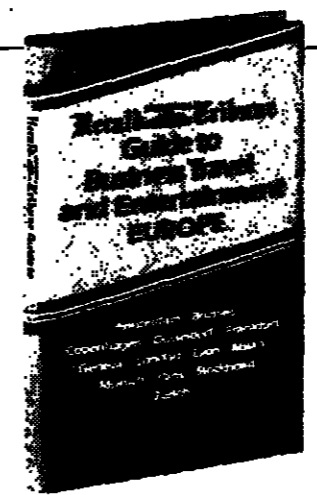
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HOW HUGE PROFITS WERE MADE on a New York Stock Exchange "short"

When COMMODORE was sailing in euphoric seas, selling above \$70 (about 30% split), our researchers sent out distress signals urging rational souls to "short CBU," shouting the 45 or more "Funds" that had scrambled up the gang-plank of prevailing opinion. The law of contrary reason triumphed; CBU capsized below \$50.


We are not purveyors of pessimism. Since late 1981, approximately 90% of stocks recommended as "buys" subsequently advanced. As a corollary, 92% of equities we categorized as "shorts" buckled, among them APPLE, COLECO and TANDY, each of which we dissected during their ersatz glory.

As contrarians, we urge readers to buy into weakness, to sell into strength, to invest in bona-fide emerging shares with the duality of assets and romance, corporations such as a recently recommended energy stock that gushed 600% in a brief time span despite the "oil glut."

It may be illuminating to note that in 1982, when the DOW was being mauled at the 790 level, we said, "We are now in a 'sell' area," prophesizing that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE THE END OF 1982." We were right. The DOW hit 1,000 in 1982. The NYSE hit 750. The NASDAQ hit 750. The DOW was up 2,000 after the magical 1,000 became a reality. The rest is prologue; the epilogue has yet to be written.

Our forthcoming letter reviews the "Big Board" equities that appear to be classic "shorts." As a piece de resistance, C.G.R. focuses upon a low-priced Venture Capital corporation with the dynamics to vault, having introduced a "working concept" that could revolutionize the merchandising of wine.

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

(Continued on Page 10)

May 17, 1985

Page 7

David Byrne: Jaywalker Between High Art and Low

The following is excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

by Ken Emerson

PEROXIDE and black leather. The elevator at Manhattan's Hard Rock Cafe is crammed with members of rock groups trooping their colors. A live radio broadcast has just ended, and musicians are descending — Cheap Trick, Joan Jett's Blackhearts, and, pressed against the back of the car, a rail-thin man whose short, dark hair makes him look at once adolescent and ascetic. His slender designer suit may be high fashion, but the ballpoint pen protruding from his breast pocket is definitely high-school nerd. Clearly, he doesn't belong in this gaggle of pop notoriety. But, out on the street, two young women squeal and one asks for his autograph. Nonplussed but polite, he scribbles "David Byrne" and hastens into the night.

A few weeks later, on a bright March afternoon, no one at the Brooklyn Museum appears to recognize the 32-year-old lead singer, songwriter and guitarist of the rock group Talking Heads, even though he is gazing up at a life-size cutout of himself. The white silhouette is part of a construction, entitled "Heads Will Roll," by Robert Longo, one of the young artists lumped together as Neo-Expressionists.

A museum is as likely a place for Byrne to be found as the Hard Rock Cafe, because he straddles two worlds: pop music and the avant-garde. Over the course of 10 years and seven albums (an eighth, as yet untitled, is scheduled for release early this summer), the Talking Heads have evolved from aniears minimalist into exuberant eclectics. In the process, they have established themselves as the most consistently imaginative white rock band in America, whose highly stylized presentation owes more to the visual arts than to the gaudy theatrics of pop performance. It's a thinking man's band that makes rock-and-roll intellectually intriguing in a way it has seldom been since the late 1960s.

Byrne's lyrics have, from the beginning, shuttled between the cerebral and the surreal, with side trips into the schizoid. In the very first song he wrote, "Psycho Killer," the protagonist talks to himself in formal French because, Byrne thought, "it seemed a natural delusion that a psychotic killer would imagine himself as very refined and use a foreign language to talk to himself."

The incongruity of introducing French into what otherwise might seem B-movie material is typical of the Talking Heads. Because their work is so complex and quirky, they are not superstars. Although one of their albums, "Speaking in Tongues," has sold slightly more than one million copies in the United States, they usually sell half that many. (Compare those figures to 9.5 million

for Prince's album, "Purple Rain.") But Talking Heads' audience has steadily expanded, and, recently, still more converts have been won by "Stop Making Sense," a Talking Heads concert film, directed by Jonathan Demme, which received the National Society of Film Critics award for best documentary of 1984. It has disseminated an indelible image of Byrne, his eyes popping and his Adam's apple bobbing to the beat as he performs an elephantine yet agile dance in an immense white suit.

Byrne, independently of Talking Heads, has another audience as well. In 1981, the choreographer Twyla Tharp presented an 80-minute dance, "The Catherine Wheel," set to an original score he composed and performed with a variety of musicians.

In January, at New York's Public Theater, Byrne put on a performance piece, "The Tourist Way of Knowledge," at a benefit for Mabou Mines, the avant-garde theater troupe. Wearing a catgown right out of "Fanny Hill," Byrne narrated a slide show, depicting a cross-country vacation, with a deadpan reading drawn, in part, from a diary he had written as a 10-year-old.

Byrne has also just released an album, "Music for the Knee Plays," music and texts he has composed for Robert Wilson's epic opera, "The CIVIL WAR." Called "Knee Plays" because they function as "joints" between the opera's longer scenes — Wilson used similar devices in "Einstein on the Beach," his celebrated collaboration with the composer Philip Glass — these brief pieces are scored for brass ensemble and owe far more to contemporary avant-garde "serious music" than they do to rock 'n' roll.

"We are watching someone realize a very deep talent," says Glass. "It's highly unconventional, and that makes it interesting. I think he will be writing music that everyone is going to have to think of as concert music, and not just the Talking Heads." (Byrne, as well as the pop songwriter Paul Simon and the performance artist Laurie Anderson, is currently writing lyrics that Glass intends to set to music for an album of songs.)

"I think there's no contradiction between my doing 'The Knee Plays' and doing pop songs with Talking Heads," says Byrne. Indeed, his ability to work both sides of the street, to jaywalk, as it were, across the lines dividing high and low art, artistic integrity and commercial popularity, makes Byrne emblematic of a new generation of creative talent we've grown used to labeling, for want of a better tag, post-modernist.

ON a cold afternoon in a small, cluttered Greenwich Village rehearsal studio, the Talking Heads are practicing songs for their next album. "It's so much fun to be able to relax and just play," says Tina Weymouth, 34, putting down her bass guitar during a break. "Without feeling you have to be avant-garde all the

time. We spent so many years trying to be original that we don't know what original is anymore."

Indeed, the songs the band has just run through, occasionally consulting notebooks and scratch pads for the chord changes and lyrics, do sound surprisingly straightforward and, at times, even old-fashioned. One has the merry jingle of late 1950s rock 'n' roll — even if its disconcerting lyrics are about a woman who literally levitates out of her suburban backyard. Another song slips in a little country-and-western sentimentality.

"The drugs of the '80s," jokes Chris Frantz, 33, from behind his black drum kit. "Sex and corn." He punctuates the wisecrack with a drum roll. In addition to being the drummer and offstage comedian of the group, Frantz is Tina Weymouth's husband and the father of their 2-year-old son, Robin. The Talking Heads seem intent but relaxed as they put musical flesh on the bare bones of the demonstration tapes Byrne has recorded at home. Byrne reads music "only with extreme difficulty," usually roughs out these tapes with his voice and guitar and a rhythm box, an electronic device that can be set to repeat any desired drum beat. Byrne originates nearly all of Talking Heads' songs, but their arrangement and execution are definitely collaborative.

"I know what the chords are," says Jerry Harrison, 36, as he hesitates among several electric keyboards. "But I've got to change the end, where it ramps out."

"Did you like that when I held one note?" Byrne asks after improvising a guitar part. "Sounded like DeBarge," Frantz volunteers, referring to a popular black band.

"But if it sounds like someone else —" Byrne trails off dubiously.

THE Talking Heads have sounded like nobody else from the very beginning, when they started playing together at the Rhode Island School of Design. Born in Scotland, Byrne was reared, from the second grade, in Baltimore.

Like most teen-agers in the 1960s, Byrne fell under the spell of rock 'n' roll. For the fun of it, he began playing guitar in a local college coffeehouse, performing rock songs in a folk-music style and "comedy things — I'd play aggressive songs on the ukulele."

When it came time for college, Byrne hesitated between art and technical school, "because I was interested in the ideas of science and math, and I saw no difference between that and art." Byrne settled on RISD in 1970, but transferred after a year to a Baltimore art school before dropping out of college altogether.

He returned to the school of design to visit his friend Chris Frantz, still enrolled there. Together, they formed the Artistics (aka the Autistics), "a ragged, loud rock band," in Byrne's words, to play school dances.

By 1975, they were sharing an apartment

in New York with Frantz's girlfriend, Tina Weymouth, another student from the school of design, and working as a trio under the name Talking Heads. Tina Weymouth had performed in a hand-bell group at the 1964 New York World's Fair and had taught herself the guitar, but she had never played bass. "The whole idea of an unaccomplished bass player," she explains, "was that David and Chris could mold me. I already shared many of the same concepts, intellectually."

Some of those concepts were pretty radical. Byrne explains that he became "fascinated by conceptual art. In particular, there was some that just used language. They'd just write a statement on the wall, and other ones would put out little pamphlets. There was a group called Art & Language that just talked all the time in print. And I thought that was pretty much the ultimate in refining and eliminating all the superficial stuff in art and being left with nothing but the idea. Which seemed to me an extension of the notion of art that established itself in the early part of the century — the whole notion of something being modern, of modern art, of the Bauhaus and all those kinds of things. That seemed to be taking it to its logical extreme, which made perfect sense to me."

In the beginning, recalls Frantz, their New York audiences "were painters and writers, almost exclusively." When, in 1977, they added a musician with more professional experience on keyboards and guitar, Jerry Harrison, he was an architecture major from Harvard.

But the Talking Heads did not necessarily consider their music art, as opposed to rock-and-roll. "We crossed that line a long time ago," Tina Weymouth says. "We said, 'Look, we know we're in a sleazy business. We're not going to call ourselves artists.'"

Still, as Harrison explains, "because everyone in the band had studied visual arts, I think there was a certain applying of the way you make decisions about paintings to songs."

In the beginning, Talking Heads conformed to no one's idea of a rock 'n' roll band. "When we were playing clubs," Byrne says, "the typical rock stance was aggressive — black leather and shades and all that. We were deliberately going against that."

Talking Heads also dispensed with that old standby, sex appeal. "I must say I think it's just not in me," Byrne says, "to flaunt sex on stage. It's probably my upbringing, but it's something I've never been able to bring myself to do."

Indeed, the group rejected all the conventional wisdom — and razzle-dazzle — about rock 'n' roll stagecraft and just stood there, stock-still, wearing unprepossessing T-shirts or aligatore shirts. "We threw out the idea of costumes, of lighting, of any kind of movement or gestures on stage," Byrne says. The uncompromising severity of Talking



Continued on page 8 David Byrne.

Chris Walker, Redux Ltd.

And Fellini Sails On

by Thomas Quinn Curtis

ROME — Not long ago a megalomaniac American tycoon wired his Roman staff: "Plan to be in Rome for two days. Want to meet with only two persons during my stay: the pope and Federico Fellini. Advise parties."

The parties politely declined, but the tale demonstrates Fellini's status as a celebrity today — comparable to that once held by Jean Cocteau in Paris or Noël Coward in London. He is the Eternal City's most famous citizen, a legendary personality.

In January he turned 65 and on his birthday he began work on his new film, "Ginger and Fred." In it he intends to expose the world of television in his face-obsessed manner as he pictured life along the Via Veneto in "La Dolce Vita" and moonland in "8½."

He has installed himself in a penthouse above Stage Five at Cinecittà the enormous Roman studio built at the command of Mussolini in the 1930s.

Here are his offices and living quarters, to which he retires during breaks in the shooting in an adjacent building. That vast building contains a series of sets for the production, including an immense auditorium where the Christmas Day TV spectacle, the film's climax, will be staged. There is also the atelier in which the Oscar-winning costume designer Danilo Donati oversees the wardrobe that clothes the large company.

Fellini has made most of his films in Cinecittà. The inventive director never went near the sea in filming his oceanic epic "E la Nave Va," substituting decor for real waves and sky. The vision in "Amarcord" of the Italian luxury liner departing on its maiden voyage in the summer twilight was another of the studio's trompe l'oeil feats.

"Ginger and Fred" grew from a proposal to do something for television. Instead Fellini is doing something about television for the cinema.

His scenario relates the reunion of a pair of former music-hall performers when they are engaged to provide a flash of nostalgia in a Christmas television revue by reviving their number, popular in yesterday, in which they imitate the sleek dancing and interplay of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Both vaudeville artists quit the boards long ago. She (Giulietta Masina) has married and raised a family and he (Marcello Mastroianni) is hawking encyclopedias in his seedy middle age. The strange ways of this new form of show business bewilder them and its rush and bustle sweeps them aside. They are allotted no dressing room, but their pride in professionalism is still strong so they rehearse their act in a public washroom. Even there a TV set flickers and grows.

The other morning found Fellini supervising the scene of the lavatory rehearsal in which his stars, cramped and steamy quarters, change from cheap street clothes into evening finery and try out some fancy dancing steps.

The movie maestro, more than six feet tall and of stout figure, wrapped in an overcoat and muffler and with a checkered hat posed jauntily on his head, had the appearance of a general about to order a charge. Rumors run that he has not decided on the conclusion of



Fellini and Masina on the set.

his script, that his screenplay is unfinished. "Finished?" he laughed. "Finished with producer? We have had three and now the production is the hands of Alberto Grimaldi," he explained, musingly dodging the question. "The film will be finished in early June. We had an intermission as Giulietta fell and cracked a rib. She's recovered and all's well and running smoothly."

"My film is not an attack on television," said Fellini at lunch in his penthouse flat. "That would be as ridiculous as launching an attack on the force of gravity. We live today in a televisionized world. It is everywhere and for many millions it is everything; a substitute for literature, art, life."

"In its commercial aspect it is a witch's cauldron. Everything is cast into it: quiz shows, panel talks, news, political addresses, ruthless advertising, entertainment of all varieties, junk and once in a great while a flicker of creative urge. It has flooded contemporary society. It has conquered a world-wide audience, but it is a jungle without distinctive aim or purpose."

"An optimist?" he said later. "Yes, of course I'm an optimist. If I wasn't an optimist I wouldn't get up in the morning. One must participate in the happenings of one's times. Incidentally, working in television gives one a sense of freedom. It is as though one were writing not under one's signature but anonymously. One is liberated from being called to account personally, being lost in the multitude. My film is an affectionate critique of television which I hope will rid it of its internal confusion and lead it to some sense of taste and order."

Fellini began his career as a newspaper caricaturist. At the end of World War II he was employed in a fun shop in Rome where he drew cartoons and most of his customers were GIs.

"We were given set cartoons. For example, there was one of a GI fishing and catching a mermaid on his line. We artists drew in the

face of the GI customer. The price was four bucks. Probably four bucks was more than now."

"One day a GI wearing dark glasses, his coat collar hiding his face and with his cap down to the bridge of his nose came in and said 'Draw me.' I told him to let me see his face. 'No, draw me like this.' So I did and when I was finished he threw off his cap and coat and took off his glasses. He was the cartoonist Saul Steinberg. We had worked for the same magazine before the war."

Giulietta Masina and Fellini recently celebrated the 42d year of their marriage. They met during the war when she was acting on radio programs and he was writing radio sketches. She has been the heroine of several of his other films — "La Strada," "Nights of Cabiria" and "Juliet of the Spirits" — but before that she had made a reputation as a stage actress and since has played in films under other directors.

Mastroianni is other veteran associate of Fellini's. He had a long stage career before entering films and was an assistant of Luciano Visconti, under whom he acted in the Italian productions of "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Death of a Salesman." It was his performance as the world-weary publicist in "La Dolce Vita" that brought him international fame and he was subsequently in Fellini's "8½" and "City of Women."

Over the last two decades American producers have been urging Fellini to come to Hollywood and make a film in English there. He has resisted their offers and betrays no sign of changing his mind.

But he is to visit New York next month, when the Lincoln Center is presenting him with its "Spring tribute" with an evening of ceremonies and the showing of excerpts from his work. He will be the first director of European films to be so honored.

In Venice another tribute awaits him. During the film festival there, in late summer, he is to be presented with the Golden Lion of St. Mark for his cinematic achievements.

Making Music Can Hurt

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Creating musical pleasure is causing musicians a lot of pain. Music may grant cathartic satisfactions few other human occupations match, but from many it is also exacting a heavy price — in chronic afflictions of muscles and tendons; a heavy incidence of coronary heart disease; and perhaps most worrisome of all in the debilitating burdens of mental stress, stage fright and the unrelenting pressures to excel.

The problems are not new, and there has been good reason to hide them. A recent Australian study by Dr. Hunter Fry of 900 professional musicians indicated that half admitted playing with some kind of job-related hurt. It may be fair to estimate that many more of that 900 are keeping quiet. Jobs are relatively few, applicants many and competitive. A musician perceived as having problems doesn't work, and many seeking help are going out of town for it — to places where they are not known.

But in the past few years, physical and mental trauma among musicians is being talked about. Injuries to two highly visible concert pianists, Gary Graffman and Leon Fleisher, were widely publicized, and both cases have helped less illustrious, but equally afflicted, players to openly acknowledge their problems.

The medical and other scientific professions are becoming interested. Two conferences were held in Colorado last year, and this summer, performers, teachers, psychologists, doctors and physical therapists will gather at New York University to compare their findings. One of the organizers of the event, Dr. John Jake Kella, who has degrees in music and psychology and also plays the viola at the Metropolitan Opera, hopes the conference will be a clearing house for information now scattered around the world. It is called "Mind, Body and the Performing Arts" and runs from July 15 to 19.

So vague and complex is the revolving wheel of mental and bodily stress that deciding which causes which may never be established. Some harm to the body seems the product of bad training and working conditions, also the basic unnaturalness of holding, stroking, thumping or blowing different instruments. Senza Sordino, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians (Icsom), catalogs such complaints as fiddler's neck, flutist's jaw, bassoonist's left index finger, violinist's jaw displacement, horn player's palsy, cymbal player's shoulder, tuba lips, guitar nipples and harpist's cramp. Dental problems mean big troubles for brass and wind players. The bopper is threatened by a certain fungus often found growing inside his instrument.

Hearing loss is widespread among orchestra musicians, not to mention rock players. Close proximity to orchestra pits and amplification are causes of deafness, and string players, seated often a foot or two from brass and percussion instruments behind them, defend themselves as best they can. Earplugs have become normal equipment for many, and in their scores one finds cues for brass entrances. A familiar added notation is

"plugs in" or "plugs out" or simply a warning to bend down in order to escape the blast. One Metropolitan Opera brass player jokes about the hush, the ebb, and the what-did-you-say's that sprinkle the conversations between players during social hours.

SOME orchestras have experimented with an effective but obtrusive solution — plastic motorcycle shields placed on the backs of chairs to deflect sound. There has been little or no military on noise problems from the American Federation of Musicians, however. John Glasel, president of New York's Local 802, says that Icsom, the orchestral offshoot of the AFM, is doing studies on workplace conditions, but that finding jobs is the union's primary interest at the moment.

Frederick Zenone, Icsom's chairman and a musician in the National Symphony, is very tactful about the resistance of some music directors and managements toward shields. "It's unfair to say they are insensitive," he says, "but they are very concerned about the visual messages that these shields might convey to an audience." Zenone says the union will be more militant when it has done more research.

Whether it is stress or the general hazards of the occupation, musicians don't seem to live as long as other people. One study based on death records kept between 1959 and 1967 by a national musicians' union, showed that the average age of death was a shocking 54 years old as opposed to 69 nationwide. The study covered all fields of music, classical and popular.

The very act of playing some instruments puts great burdens on the heart. A study of 45 brass players showed young hearts working much harder to produce the necessary air pressure. Cardiac arrhythmias were particularly frequent among horn players. Dr. Leonard Eisman, who is physician on tour both to the New York Philharmonic and the National Symphony, notices heavier incidence of high blood pressure, rapid heart action and coronary attacks than in other professions. Studies have shown that noise adversely affects blood pressure and can induce anger and aggression.

Scientists are also becoming interested in the peculiar mental stresses of a symphonic player's life. Orchestras are by nature democratic, and musicians spend much of their lives adapting week to week to the changing and often contrary instructions of visiting conductors. Rehearsals, says Dr. Edgar Coons, one of the organizers of this summer's NYU conference, require unremitting vigilance in matters of ensemble and inflect the frustrations of following orders. Both elements are thought to be major factors in creating abnormal stress.

That conductors and certain star performers are noted for their longevity may have to do with the psychological health enjoyed by those in command. Conductors also profit from the constant exercising of the upper body.

Principal players entrusted with solos, students preparing for examinations, and most especially players auditioning for orchestra jobs battle unusual pressure, and some are seeking pharmaceutical relief. Euphoric or

relaxing drugs usually raise the spirits but depress performance skills. But the so-called beta blockers — used normally in the treatment of cardiac problems — have shown an amazing ability to calm the nerves without affecting motor function.

One young woman, who recently quit playing the viola after seven years in a West Coast orchestra, remembers her early auditions for orchestra jobs as disasters. "I would play at about 10 percent of my ability. I had shakes, high pulse, memory loss. Then I took Inderol, a beta blocker, two and a half hours beforehand. I picked up the viola and waited for the old symptoms, but they never came."

Taking beta blockers steadily for a period of 40 weeks (roughly the length of many symphony seasons) and then stopping suddenly can induce heart attacks and may even kill asthmatics. Indeed, for low-blood-pressure sufferers, beta-blockers can be very dangerous. Small doses judiciously taken seem to cause little damage, but doctors are worried about the uncontrolled use. Users of beta blockers usually get the drug from others, not by prescription. Washington Square may sell its marijuana, Rivington Street its heroin, but the prevalent street pill being peddled across from Lincoln Center is the beta blocker — indeed, this writer saw a bottle of it in a Juilliard professor's classroom cabinet.

THE medical approach to physical problems is attracting a new field of research and treatment. Dr. Fred Hochberg belongs to a team of orthopedic surgeons, rheumatologists, neuro-physiologists, physical therapists and musicians at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The unit has treated 500 musicians in the last four and a half years and is concerned not only with practical treatment but in finding out exactly what happens physiologically when tendons and joints become inflamed.

"The largest group of the musicians we see have been pianists, although violinists are catching up," says Hochberg. "Most often there is pain in the right arms of pianists and the left arms of violinists. Pianists, moreover, are experiencing pain in the fourth and fifth fingers of the right hand, while with violinists and guitarists, it is the same fingers in the left hand."

The exacerbating culprit is overuse of the body, he says. "We had a young man who watched the Van Cliburn competition on television and was so impressed by how one contestant played trills with his fourth and fifth fingers that he tried to learn how to do it himself — in one night. Disorders seem also to result from shifting to a new instrument, changes in technique, having to play, for example, on a dead piano or a new size guitar. Then there is music which asks much — perhaps too much of the player. 'The Barber Piano Sonata,' says Hochberg, 'ought to bear a warning from the surgeon general.'"

The problems lie often in the small muscles that spread the hands, says Hochberg. "You can usually cover the problem with a half-dollar piece," he says. "Eighty-eight percent of these are curable with drugs fol-

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Traveling Woman:
Still Not Quite Equal

by Roger Collis

A woman executive was running a press conference one evening in a suite at a major hotel in London. The press information hadn't arrived so she went to check at the front desk. She was not allowed to go back upstairs, even after she had explained the situation. The hotel staff insisted on calling her client, who had to come to identify her.

This tale is told by Gail Brewer, director of specialty markets at Ramada Inns to make her point that the main problems women face when traveling on business are those of attitudes rather than amenities. "Women don't want special treatment like pastel guest rooms and exclusive women's floors," Brewer says, "just equal service to that provided for their male counterparts. We try to make them feel like business people."

Most frequent women travelers have similar anecdotes of demeaning experiences. A classic is when a woman checks into a hotel with a male colleague. The receptionist smiles and says "Yes, sir" to the man, assuming that they are traveling together and want a double room. Another is when a woman is asked to prove she is a registered guest when trying to get in the lounge for a drink, especially if it has an intimate atmosphere.

But such incidents are becoming rarer as hotels recognize the growing importance to their business of the business woman, a phenomenon they can no longer afford to ostracize. According to the U.S. Travel Data Service in Washington, women now account for 34 percent of all business travelers, compared with 18 percent in 1979, and their number is increasing at a rate three times that of men. By the end of the century, women are expected to comprise 50 percent of the business travel market.

Many hotels are now catering for the simpler and more obvious needs of the traveling woman, such as providing full-length mirrors and closets, skirt hangers, shower caps, bath gels, iron and ironing boards, hair driers, curling tongs, sewing kits and bath-room lights bright enough to apply makeup. Women need a fast and reliable laundry service that does not press blouses as they would a man's shirt and charge three times as much.

Security is a major concern for the woman traveler. This means good lighting in hallways and parking lots, and dead-bolt locks, chains and peepholes in doors. It's a good idea for a solo woman to ask for a room close to an elevator with easy access to the lobby, so as to avoid running the gamut of long corridors and elevator rides at night. (It also makes sense to avoid places with discos and late-night entertainment, and if you attend a business conference to stay in a different hotel).

Hotels are becoming increasingly aware of the danger of giving out room numbers to strangers. But there are still egregious examples of a desk clerk bawling out a room number when a guest arrives. People listen and it's an invitation for unwelcome callers. Computer generated plastic keys that bear no numbers are replacing the old variety that you have to ask for at the desk. But all this is of no avail if security is lax on the switchboard.

Gail Brewer recalls that when she stayed recently at the Berkshire Place in New York, she only discovered the hotel was giving out her room number when told by a woman caller. "I had no idea. A lot of the elegant hotels feel that they treat all their guests the same and so don't need to do any staff training. But you never know what those employees are saying unless the management has made an effort to tell them what is important."

Ramada undertook a training program for the staff of its U.S. properties in 1982 and its 17 European hotels the following year. Says Brewer: "We have trained our restaurant employees to give the wine list to the woman if she asks for it and make sure she tastes the wine. If they are unsure who is the host, they must place the check in the middle of the table. We have found that single diners are more comfortable if they are placed around the edge of the room."

According to Brewer, the rule at Ramada is never to set a drink in front of a single woman guest unless she has ordered it. The procedure is to tell the woman that a man would like to buy her a drink. Then it's up to her whether she accepts or would rather be left alone. "A lot of hotels are now serving drinks out in the lobby area where women feel more comfortable. You can sit there,

read a paper, have a glass of wine and be a little part of what's going on. It's very difficult in a darkened lounge to feel you're not wearing a sign that says, 'please pick me up.' And you don't have to drink in your room alone," Brewer says.

Other hotel chains, such as Best Western, Hyatt and Marriott, have put their staff through similar awareness programs to help them better serve women travelers. Sheraton has introduced a credit card "exclusively for ladies" for use in their hotels and introduce women guests to the barman, head waiter and other key staff in order to make them feel more at home.

But many experienced women travelers are skeptical about "positive discrimination."

Problems relate
more to attitudes
than amenities

"They find it patronizing and are not convinced that they have many more problems than men when they're on the road. 'I think the less successful women are, the more problems they have,' says Serena Allott, travel editor of Working Woman magazine. "You're treated as you behave yourself. It's very much a question of attitude. I've never had a problem in any hotel."

Barbara Scott, managing director of International Graphic Press in London, agrees. "If I go to the Savoy and I'm sat behind the pillar, I just assume it's a mistake and ask to move somewhere else. I never assume it was done on purpose, because that would really make it my problem, wouldn't it? It's your own attitude. Things that make me mad are exactly the same things that would make a man mad, like having your hand baggage weighed and being bumped off a flight."

According to Margaret Heraty, an independent transport consultant and adviser to the World Bank, "Women's problems in travel are simply an intensification of daily problems, the things you find every day of the week permeated. It used to be the case that one was always overlooked for drinks on a plane. I think I get slightly better service from stewards. Things have improved enormously. But women traveling for the first time are experiencing problems, but maybe the problems that men have always had. They just make more of a meal out of it."

Sara Barnett, a feature writer on the Daily Mail in London, who started traveling on business about nine months ago, says: "It's better than I expected, but there are still improvements to be made." She finds English hotels are "more chivalrous" than those in New York and the Far East, where service is much the same. Her particular gripe is male chambermaids in Hong Kong who put out her nightdress, not being able to get a hot breakfast in her room, and not being taken seriously by hotel staff when she wants to file copy by telex.

Serena Allott is impressed with the treatment she gets in the Far East. "I've always been treated with immaculate courtesy. Even in the Middle East, if you maintain the standards of dress — if you are seen to be a business woman — they treat you apart from other women, a kind of third sex."

"The more 'Third World' the country, the better I'm accepted," Heraty says. "There are more problems with people from your own culture. For example, a client or a colleague who is perfectly well behaved in the office will suddenly become a raving lecher when you take him off a plane with a couple of gin and tonics and show him a palm tree."

But according to Allott, "Not every man you meet is desperate to get you into bed. There are women also looking for a fling." An observation that seems to be confirmed by a recent survey by Executive Travel, a British magazine, which finds that women are markedly bolder than men when it comes to casual flirtations on route.

Top hotels can often be the most stuffy. A smartly dressed business woman went in to the Ritz in London on her way to the bar. She was accosted by the hall porter who was reluctant to let her through. Finally, she flung at him: "I've come to see Mario." "Madame, you should have told me you wanted the barman and not the bar," he replied with inoffensive disdain.

Chicago: A Spectator's Dream

by Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO — My favorite place in Chicago is, technically, not within the city limits. But Chicago being Chicago, being outside the normal boundaries of the law a few feet, or even a couple of yards, becomes a minor technicality. The favored place is where the Kennedy Expressway crosses the Tristate Tollway which crosses the Des Plaines River which crosses U.S. 12 and 45 which cross the railroad tracks which cross the final glide path of so many jets thundering toward the runways of O'Hare International Airport, the world's busiest.

Every day all day, every night all night, cars, planes, trucks, trains, motorcycles and even pedestrians flow through that sprawling intersection like blood coursing through the arteries of the heartland, of which Chicago still reigns as the square-shouldered capital. It is an awesome, noisy, smelly spectacle of movement that is a symbol for the many sights that make the nation's third-largest city a spectator's dream.

Other cities are larger, may be more refined at times, offer a larger array of better restaurants, more culture, perhaps, or more obvious sites that attract tourists. But none present the same brawny mix of extraordinary ordinary sights — weather, politics, races, imagination, corruption and athletics. They clash and mingle here where the broad prairies that are the world's most fertile collection of farm fields meet the vast Great Lakes that are the world's largest collection of fresh water.

It is the same 228 square miles that has given the world Al Capone, the first name in American gangsterdom, and Mother Cabrini, the first name in American sainthood; bomb-throwing anarchists and bombing scientists; Cracker Jack and deep-dish pizza; Saul Alinsky and Jane Addams; Jesse Jackson and Richard J. Daley, the utopian first suburb and the riotous 1968 Democratic Convention; Ebony magazine and Playboy; the Ferris Wheel and the zipper.

Chicago — the name comes from the Indian word for a smelly swamp onion once found hereabouts — is fascinating just being itself. The city was invented in 1837 for reasons of transport — boat, train and, later, plane. And it hasn't lost that prominence.

The seven straining railroad stations of yesterday, where countless celebrities were photographed boarding and debarking for millions of presumably eager readers elsewhere, have dwindled now to two cavernous hulks. But in their place is O'Hare, named for Lieutenant Commander Edward (Butch) O'Hare, a local Congressional Medal of Honor winner who was, appropriately enough, a flier. One day during World War II he singlehandedly took on a wing of Japanese bombers attacking an American ship. Today, Japanese planes land at O'Hare every day.

Calling O'Hare an airport is like calling the Queen Elizabeth II a boat. Every year the 10-square-mile aviation megalomaniac of O'Hare, whose confines were annexed into the city by Mayor Daley despite being in the midst of suburbs, is temporary home to nearly 700,000 flights and more than 43 million travelers from all over the world.

The airfield, which is on the site of an old

ORcharl (hence the ORD still on Chicago-bound luggage tags), is actually a self-contained city in a building complex with a shifting daily population as big as Syracuse. Just an average day at O'Hare will see 400 more planes come and go than there are minutes.

The city is also the cradle of modern architecture, having produced or nurtured such innovative architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis H. Sullivan, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and William LeBaron Jenney. Jenney figured there must be a way to build buildings so that they used smaller amounts of expensive ground space and more of the free vertical space. And so he invented the skyscraper.

Although Jenney's first product here, the Home Insurance Building, is gone now, many other architectural examples, new and old, remain mixed throughout Chicago's bustling downtown Loop area. The sights range from the Monadnock Building of 1891 to the twin cornucopias of Marina City of 1964, both along Dearborn Street. To look down on it all, there is the 94th-floor observatory of the John Hancock Building on North Michigan Avenue or the 1034-floor skydeck of the Sears Tower, both of which on some days are literally lost in the clouds.

RIDING among the towering structures is easily accomplished with the return of summer by boarding a rush-hour commuter ferry that crosses the Michigan Avenue bridge over the Chicago River. It runs down the narrow waterway past underground cafes to the Chicago & North Western Railroad station.

Pedestrians can spend days exploring the city beneath the Loop, the relatively square system of elevated subway tracks that once defined downtown. They can also take one of the walking tours that the Chicago Architecture Foundation organizes daily around downtown architectural highlights. Or visit one of the battalions of famed museums — the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Adler Planetarium, the Shedd Aquarium or, slightly farther away, the Museum of Science and Industry, with a submarine, a spacecraft and 2,000 push-and-touch exhibits.

Or they can stroll North Michigan Avenue, a magnificent mile of stores, hotels and shops. On the river at one end of the walk is the huge Wrigley Building, an illuminated white tribute to the chewing gum nickels that built it. At the other end is the grand old Drake Hotel and the Oak Street beach, a popular summertime lunch-hour, people-watching place.

In between is the old Water Tower, a sandstone relic that made it through Chicago's devastating 19th-century fire, and the newer Water Tower Place, a 74-story marble mausoleum with a seven-story atrium mall, 11 restaurants, 4 movies and 111 stores.

The indoor facilities protect shoppers from all of Chicago's many weathers. They clash here so often that most local weather reports give several area temperatures and it is not uncommon for them to differ by 20 or 30 degrees as various weather systems vie for meteorological dominance over a metropolitan area that contains some seven million souls sprawled over parts of three states. At the same time the same city can be expect-



Chicago's lakefront and skyline.

ending rain in one part, bright sun in another and snow in a third.

The visible impact can vary so much that in one storm last winter the snow ranged from two inches on Chicago's South Side to 19 inches to the northwest, which taxed even O'Hare's vaunted snow-removal crews and, true to Chicago's role as transport hub, crippled much of the nation's air traffic elsewhere.

The winds play a major role in Chicago's climate (one radio station is called WIND). The gusty air movements free Chicago from the kind of accumulated pollution that regularly turns Los Angeles brown, even if sometimes the winds prompt Chicago pedestrians to struggle closer to the horizontal than the vertical. And Lake Michigan has its strong meteorological effects too. A vast, deep body of water, it helps cool downtown in summer and provides moisture for snow come winter and an obstacle-free natural highway for Canada's Arctic air masses to fall south more forcefully.

Sport fishing is coming back on the lake. And boating never left. Few cities can rival Chicago's view on summer Sundays when the yellow sun burns brightly on the azure lake, dotted by hundreds of brightly colored sails and pleasure craft on comfortable cruises and in regular regattas.

FOR marine-minded visitors, the same ferries that haul commuters bound for the railroad station at rush hour turn themselves into lakefront cruise ships at other hours. This proves most spectacular for the spectator on the water on clear summer evenings when the bright orange and blue prairie sunsets fade to star-speckled blackness.

Chicago, thanks to a series of turn-of-the-century lawsuits initiated by A. Montgomery Ward, a conservationist who also turned his attention to commercial pursuits, does not have to reclaim its priceless waterfront from rotting wharves and warehouses. It has preserved the area as practically a 20-square-mile-long park lined with smooth, paved bicycle and jogging paths, marinas, athletic fields, parks, picnic grounds, barbecue pits and beaches whose fair-weather scenes, smells and patrons provide revealing insights into the ethnic mix of the Midwest's capital.

Chicago, a city of three million where minorities are now a majority, is really less a

single city than a vast collection of disparate neighborhoods with their own languages, traditions, signs, foods and needs conveniently arrayed on Chicago's grid map by numbers. In locating places in Chicago, residents will say, for example, something is thirty-two hundred north and eight hundred west. With about 800 street numbers to the mile, this means a place roughly four miles north of the Loop and a mile from the lake.

The mayors who have succeeded in managing this conglomeration of centrifugal forces — and only Democrats held the office during the last half-century — have done so by acting as power brokers among the shifting alliances and the frequently feuding political princes of Chicago's 50 wards.

This brand of take-no-prisoners politics produces a tough breed of politician. A Chicago alderman once confessed he needed physical exercise but didn't like jogging because in that sport you couldn't hit anyone. The columnist Mike Royko, like many city residents inured to the corruption that traditionally greases Chicago's wheels — and palms — once suggested that the city's municipal motto, *urbis in horto* (city in a garden) be changed to *ubi est mea?* (where's mine?).

Chicago's professional teams have enjoyed some luck in recent seasons, the Bears (football), Cubs (baseball), White Sox (baseball) and Sting (soccer) advancing to playoff berths. And the Cubs' Wrigley Field, smack in the middle of a residential neighborhood on Addison Street (3600 North and 1060 West), is the lone remaining big league ball park without lights for night baseball.

There actually have been lawsuits filed and legislative debates heard on the issue, so strongly are emotions held on either side in Chicago. These clashes are certain to be renewed frequently as the new baseball commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, and television network officials from New York City open their annual offensives against a neighborhood of bleacher fans over the lightless venue of Wrigley Field, pitting themselves against bands of local fans and ballpark neighbors, who include Governor James R. Thompson. It should be a wonderful, marathon punch-in-the-nose struggle, mixing politics, television, power, money and a little blood. It's just the kind of sport that spectators in Chicago love to watch, certainly better than jogging.

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Making Music

Continued from page 7

lowed by physical therapy." Biofeedback — whereby response-measuring devices help restrain patients to control their bodily activities — has been "incredibly effective therapy," says Julie Buffington, a psychiatric social worker for Local 802.

Dorothy Taubman, a piano teacher who reports great success in treating injured musicians, is openly skeptical of lasting medical cures. Bad habits, not overuse, are the enemy, she says. A number of her once-crippled pupils offer enthusiastic endorsements of the Taubman approach — which aims to eliminate pain through proper use of movement. Musicians with pain, says Taubman, can lose it — often in a matter of minutes — through the proper adjustments of hand, arm and finger.

Many of her pupils, she reports with hor-

ror, come to her from doctors who have prescribed surgery, drugs, physical therapy — or else advised them to find other professions. "No medical institutions can prove any lasting results," she says. "A flutist says after an orthopedist had wanted to break all the bones in her hand and put it in a cast."

The musician, Cynthia Ferris, says Taubman rid her of the pain in an hour and a half and that it has not recurred over three years. Kella offers a conciliatory viewpoint: "Medical intervention — cortisone injections or even surgery — is appropriate in a minority of cases," he says, "but the medical profession — which has often been so compartmentalized — is beginning to see the need for teams also made up of physical therapists, to change posture and movement, and psychologists, to examine self-image

and attitude toward music." Joseph Facis, the violinist, and Zubin Mehta, the conductor, are cited as musicians for whom surgery has succeeded.

The people who meet this summer at NYU will be considering dance and drama as well as music, but all the disciplines will probably agree with Dorothy Taubman that prevention is the answer, not cure on a piecemeal basis. Prevention comes a little late for the large numbers of professionals who are both bewildered and frightened by career-threatening disorders. These are the people who make dealing with the present a necessity. The other — and perhaps more pressing — problem is how in the future we can educate the best kind of performer under the least amount of stress.

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Dropping Out on Buang's Beach

by Christine Chapman

LA UNION, Philippines — For travelers to the Philippines who want a respite from frenetic Manila, the beaches along the northwest coast of the mountain province La Union lure the South China Sea's loveliest. From the southernmost corner of the province and the black-sand beaches of Agoo, north along the coast, to the golden beaches of Buang are several seaside resorts. Living is cheap, the Filipinos are gracious, the sunsets glorious, the night life, according to taste, rowdy or quiet.

There's a Somerset Maugham feeling to the place of slightly seedy, easygoing comfort. A handful of expatriate dropouts, mainly Americans, has chosen to settle here, at least during the dry season. A former California computer engineer said: "After 23 years in components, I wanted out." He has business interests on the beach and fumes that the minister of tourism recently rerouted flights from Manila into nearby San Fernando, diverting tourist trade to Agoo. The flight to San Fernando from Manila took 45 minutes; a bus or car trip takes five hours, but from the mountain summit capital of Baguio, it is only an 90 minutes by bus to the town of Buang. The scenery down from the mountains, with views of rice terraces, fertile valleys, and hidden villages, is one breathtaking surprise after another.

Although bad for business, its inaccessibility is part of the charm of the long sweep of Buang beach. During the week it is empty. Only a few children play on timer tubes in the sea. An occasional maledictor windsurf becomes the focus of attention if there are no bigger sails to watch. Pump-

boats, the colorful canoe-like bancas fitted with outriggers, regularly ply the sea. Native women hawking fresh papaya, mango and watermelon stroll the beach, baskets balanced on their heads. Portable stands selling beads, shells and straw hats are set up in front of the hotels. The approach is usually self-sufficiency unless a relentless businessman harps on the bargains she's offering.

FOR more varied shopping a 15-minute trip by jeepney into the pleasant provincial capital of San Fernando is a diversion. There is a crowded public market where the array of fruits, vegetables and fish creates a riot of color. Near the market are shops specializing in brand-name sports equipment and sports shirts, made in the Philippines for outlets abroad, at very low prices.

The questions that plague tourists elsewhere, what to see, what to buy, where to eat, narrow into a few basics at Buang: how often to leave the shade of palm trees to swim in even-clearer waters, which hotel is serving the barbecue that evening, where is the best music. For a short walk along the beach in either direction brings the wanderer to the Albatross Inn, Bali Hai or Crest Ola for food and entertainment. There are several places to stay along the beach, but a specific list is impossible as hotels close or change hands frequently.

Four hundred pesos a night, or \$20, will get a very comfortable air-conditioned room for two persons in the Albatross Inn. Rates at other hotels are similar, perhaps somewhat cheaper, depending on amenities like air-conditioning. There is a government tax that may or may not be included in the hotel rate. Ask when reserving.

On the beach the Albatross Inn is the class hotel. The management believes in maintenance. In late March the hotel was building a new palm-thatched bar and adding protective overhead thatching to the seafloor balcony, the vantage point for observing beach life. Built about 10 years ago in the Spanish style encircling a courtyard, the Albatross has only 20 rooms, some facing the beach, others the garden.

Rates may be somewhat higher during Easter Week when accommodations must be booked ahead at all of the hotels. Call the Philippine Tourism Authority in Manila for current information on what hotels are open (tel: 588191, 502809), or make arrangements through a travel agent in Manila. Weekends can be busy as American servicemen from Clark Air Base come to the beach with friends or families. The best season for Buang, say the expatriates, is December to June. A typhoon season begins in June and lasts into November. At other times the weather is consistently good.

MacArthur Highway, the road to La Union province, also leads north to mountainous Ilocos, childhood home of the "Great Ilocano," President Ferdinand Marcos. But his summer mansion is in popular Baguio, which can be reached in a one-hour flight from Manila. (If you have flown into the country on Philippine Air Lines, a round-trip flight within the country is discounted at 50 percent.) After visiting Baguio, take the 26-peso bus trip down the mountains to the sea and the beach at Buang. (The Albatross Inn, Buang, La Union, Philippines, tel: 2666168.)

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based writer who specializes in the arts and education.

DOONESBURY



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AMER. ships prices	P.12	Ships prices	P.12
AMER. boats prices	P.12	Boats prices	P.12
AMER. motorcycles prices	P.12	Motorcycles prices	P.12
AMER. bicycles prices	P.12	Bicycles prices	P.12
AMER. sports equipment prices	P.12	Sports equipment prices	P.12
AMER. toys prices	P.12	Toys prices	P.12
AMER. books prices	P.12	Books prices	P.12
AMER. records prices	P.12	Records prices	P.12
AMER. movies prices	P.12	Movies prices	P.12
AMER. video prices	P.12	Video prices	P.12
AMER. computer prices	P.12	Computer prices	P.12
AMER. software prices	P.12	Software prices	P.12
AMER. hardware prices	P.12	Hardware prices	P.12
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AMER. security prices	P.12	Security prices	P.12
AMER. insurance prices	P.12	Insurance prices	P.12
AMER. legal services prices	P.12	Legal services prices	P.12
AMER. medical services prices	P.12	Medical services prices	P.12
AMER. education services prices	P.12	Education services prices	P.12
AMER. entertainment services prices	P.12	Entertainment services prices	P.12
AMER. travel services prices	P.12	Travel services prices	P.12
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FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Automated Trading Near In U.S. Securities Markets

By NANCY L. ROSS

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Like the golden spike that joined the transcontinental railway more than a century ago, the technological link that will permit totally automated securities trading is about to be forged. In the near future, Fidelity Investments Group, the second-largest U.S. discount broker, plans to inaugurate a computer program to perform automated verification and approval of customers' orders. Charles Schwab & Co., the largest U.S. discount broker, plans to start its own automated order-entry service during the first half of next year.

Though the two systems are somewhat different, they both boast software that will forge a connection between a customer's personal computer and one of the various computerized systems already used by the industry to execute orders electronically.

The systems will make it possible for a customer to trade some securities from home or office without a broker's help. For customers, computerized investing will mean a slightly faster execution of buy and sell orders. For the securities industry, it could mean significant cuts in costs and personnel.

"It's the wave of the future," said John Wall, executive vice president of the National Association of Securities Dealers. This final link — providing computerized processing of customers' buy and sell orders — follows other advances in computer technology that have made a fully automated system possible.

CUSTOMERS using personal computers are able to telephone computerized information services to do their research on stocks. The personal computers then initiate buy and sell orders.

At the other end, there has been a steady automation of stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets in recent years, permitting faster trading and, increasingly, trading without brokers, floor traders or other specialists.

One such program, NASD's Small Order Execution System (SOES), is scheduled to make its debut Dec. 14. The New York Stock Exchange recently announced that its Super Dot 250 system, providing instantaneous trades, is now capable of handling over 400 million shares a day.

Traditionally, a customer telephoned a broker, who passed the buy or sell order to a wire operator, who transmitted it to the exchange floor for execution by a specialist, who sought a buyer or seller on the crowded trading floor.

Fully automated systems such as Investors Express, as Fidelity calls its new service, offer a dramatic change. It works like this:

A customer uses a personal computer to get quotes on the desired security, then sends an order to the broker's terminal. Instead of the broker's calling up the order on his or her screen and personally verifying it, Fidelity's computer automatically evaluates the order by matching it against parameters set for the investor.

The machine verifies the customer's identity through several levels of passwords, checks to see that there is enough money in the account to cover the purchase, checks to see that the size of the order is within the limits permitted the customer, and, if necessary, makes sure that the customer is authorized to trade options, buy on margin or sell short.

If the order does not match the parameters, the computer will not send it out for execution but alerts a broker to review the order and determine whether the customer should be contacted. Once approved, the order is sent for execution.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has supported de-

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 15/16	May 16/17
American \$	1.0000	1.0000
British £	1.6450	1.6450
French F	6.5596	6.5596
German M	3.3757	3.3757
Italian L	2.3636	2.3636
Japanese Y	163.60	163.60
New Zealand \$	0.6700	0.6700
Portuguese \$	200.48	200.48
Spanish P	166.64	166.64
Swedish K	4.6656	4.6656
Swiss S	1.4536	1.4536
Thai B	20.3375	20.3375
Yugoslav D	13.6333	13.6333

Other Dollar Values	May 15/16	May 16/17
Australian \$	0.7600	0.7600
Belgian B	36.3636	36.3636
Canadian C	0.7100	0.7100
Danish K	6.4656	6.4656
French F	6.5596	6.5596
German M	3.3757	3.3757
Italian L	2.3636	2.3636
Japanese Y	163.60	163.60
New Zealand \$	0.6700	0.6700
Portuguese \$	200.48	200.48
Spanish P	166.64	166.64
Swedish K	4.6656	4.6656
Swiss S	1.4536	1.4536
Thai B	20.3375	20.3375
Yugoslav D	13.6333	13.6333

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	May 15/16	May 16/17
1 month	5.00%	5.00%
3 months	5.00%	5.00%
6 months	5.00%	5.00%
1 year	5.00%	5.00%

Key Money Rates May 16	May 16/17
Discount Rate	5.00%
Federal Funds	5.00%
Prime Rate	5.00%
Bank Paper 90-180 days	5.00%
3-month Treasury bills	5.00%
6-month Treasury bills	5.00%
1-year Treasury bills	5.00%

Asian Dollar Deposits May 16	May 16/17
1 month	5.00%
3 months	5.00%
6 months	5.00%
1 year	5.00%

US Money Market Funds May 16	May 16/17
Money Market Funds	5.00%
Money Market Funds	5.00%
Money Market Funds	5.00%

Gold May 16	May 16/17
Gold	320.00
Gold	320.00
Gold	320.00

Markets Closed	May 16/17
Markets Closed	May 16/17
Markets Closed	May 16/17

Eurobond Houses Set New Rules

Pricing Abuses Cited by Group

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The banks and securities firms that arrange Eurobond issues announced guidelines Thursday aimed at imposing discipline on their freewheeling market.

The guidelines are the first developed by the International Primary Market Association, formed last autumn by 44 bond dealers that regularly act as lead managers of Eurobond issues.

To discourage lead managers from bringing bonds to the market on unrealistically low terms, one of the recommendations sets standards for the use of stabilization accounts. Such accounts hold funds used to buy or sell newly offered bonds in an attempt to steady price movements in the open market.

The association said such accounts should be used only to promote orderly distribution of the bonds. Hans-Joerg Rudloff, co-chairman of the association's market practices committee, said the accounts should not be used to help hold a bond's price at an artificially high level and thus create the appearance that the initial pricing was in line with demand.

The recommendation sets limits on how much of any losses sustained by the accounts should be passed on to members of the syndicate of houses managing an issue. Thus, the lead manager would bear the bulk of any losses from supporting unsold bonds.

"The intent is to have the bond trading at natural levels," said Mr. Rudloff, who is deputy chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., the largest lead manager of Eurobond issues. In order to obtain mandates to arrange issues, he noted, Eurobond houses sometimes offer borrowers terms below the level investors are willing to accept.

The other recommendations involve timely payment of commissions to syndicate members and delivery of prospectuses.

The recommendations are not binding, but the association said it expects members to inform their lead managers of any intent to deviate from them. The implicit threat is that firms flouting the guidelines would be shunned and miss out on lucrative issues.

The association is working on further guidelines. "It's time to review all of our procedures because the market has changed totally," Mr. Rudloff said.

Many Eurobond practices date from the 1960s and 1970s, when Eurobond issues were arranged over several weeks and pricing was left flexible until market reaction could be gauged. Today, huge issues are arranged and priced in a matter of hours, and more and more banks are competing for mandates.

"The risks are much, much bigger than they used to be," Mr. Rudloff said.

Jacobs Presents Plan For Breaking Up ITT

United Press International

NEW YORK — Irwin Jacobs, an investor, presented a proposal on Thursday to break up ITT Corp., forming three or four publicly held companies.

The proposal was made at the company's annual meeting in Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Jacobs said ITT's "conglomerate management structure" and its strategy of selling assets and redeploying funds in its domestic telecommunications business had caused undervaluation of the stock, which closed Thursday at \$34.375.

"The market place has not responded positively to this strategy change," he said.

ITT reported on Thursday higher earnings and revenues for the first quarter. Net income was \$113.3 million for the quarter, or 75 cents a share, 43 percent higher than the \$79.3 million, or 52 cents a share, in the comparable period of the previous year. Sales and revenues for the quarter were \$4.7 billion, up slightly from \$4.6 billion in the year-ago quarter.

In recent months, ITT has sold 12 industrial and technology companies to Fortmann Little for \$370 million and its publishing business to MacMillan Inc. for about \$80 million. Other sales included Continental Baking and Esso Oil

Airlines Jostle for Pacific Routes

U.S. Carriers Seek Share of an Expanding Market

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Pacific still has a magical allure for the airline industry. It is the market that has grown the fastest in recent years and it is expected to continue to outpace other parts of the world for the next decade.

There are "enormous opportunities" in the region, said Steven G. Rothman, president and chief executive of Northwest, the largest U.S. carrier in the Pacific. "And this does not address what is happening in China. As it becomes more capitalistic you will get additional business and tourist travel."

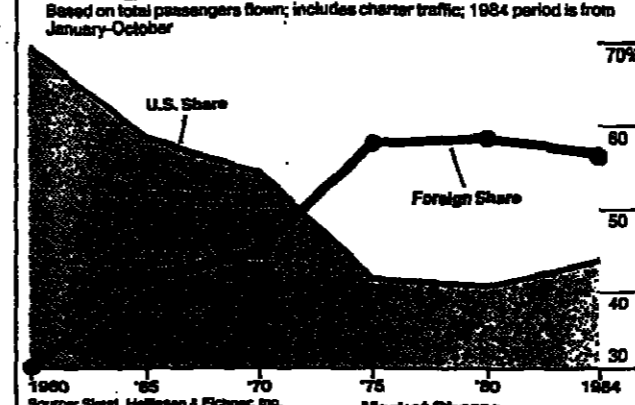
Northwest and such other major carriers in the region as Japan Air Lines have ambitious plans for the next few years.

The annual growth rate in air traffic is expected to rise to 8 or 9 percent in the next five years, compared with an annual rate of 7 percent in the last five, according to Carl T. Norris, the system director for planning and forecasting for Pan American World Airways.

That is a major reason why Richard J. Fenn, the chairman, president and chief executive of UAL Inc., the parent company of United, is seeking to acquire Pan Am's Pacific routes.

"The Pacific is the prime economic growth area," he said in a recent interview. "We think it will reap more benefit than trying to carve out more territory in our domestic market." United's U.S. route system carries more

Shrinking U.S. Carrier Shares Of U.S.-North Central Pacific Traffic



than 120,000 passengers a day. Meanwhile, such other major airlines as American and Delta are hoping they will be given routes in the Pacific from the current round of bilateral talks between the United States and Japan.

There are pitfalls, however. The Pacific can be a frustrating, restrictive and highly competitive arena. Requests for new routes or added flights are subject to complicated negotiations between governments. Gains made by one airline must often be matched by gains for the other.

Competition from local carriers is growing. Singapore Airlines alone has ordered 19 Boeing 747-200s and 14 Boeing 747-300s jumbo jets, eight of

BP Net Up 51% In First Quarter On Dollar Gains

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. reported Thursday a 51-percent surge in first-quarter net profit, but the bulk of the increase came from currency-translation gains.

The company, which is 31-percent owned by the British government, said net profit rose to £515 million (about \$644 million), or 28.2 pence a share, from £342 million, or 18.7 pence a share, a year earlier. Sales increased 32 percent, to £11.48 billion from £8.71 billion.

Because oil is priced in dollars, the rise of the dollar increased the value in pound terms of BP's oil output and inventories. After stripping out gains in inventory values, BP's profit showed an increase of 24 percent.

Although the figures were broadly in line with expectations, BP shares slipped 10 pence, to close on the London Stock Exchange at 553 pence. BP earns the vast majority of its profit from oil and gas production. In the latest quarter, however, analysts said they were impressed with BP's results from refining and marketing operations.

Operating profit for these downstream operations outside the United States totaled £51 million in the quarter, more than half of the £113 million for all of 1984. Good results

from Australia, Southeast Asia and Africa helped overcome weakness in the intensely competitive European markets.

BP benefited late in the quarter as the dollar began to slump, lowering the raw material cost for refiners. At the same time, prices for gasoline and other oil products held, widening BP's profit margins.

"It's an indication of what they can do when they get a chance downstream," said David Gray, an oil analyst at the London stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co.

In the past four years, BP has cut costs by closing 40 percent of its refining capacity outside of the United States.

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), in which BP holds a 55-percent interest, contributed 44 percent of the first-quarter profit. Sohio benefited from higher oil output in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, but its operating loss on metal mining widened to the equivalent of £36 million from £31 million. The company recently suspended operations at its Bingham copper mine in Utah, which was suffering losses of around \$160 million a year.

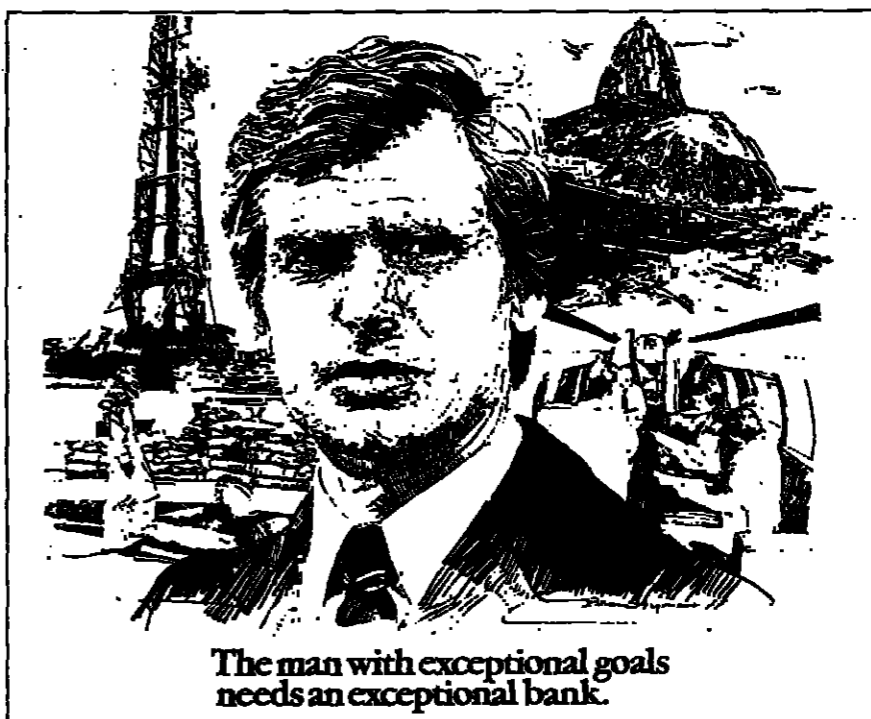
Operating profit at BP's chemical division plunged to £4 million from £26 million. BP cited higher raw material costs and harsh weather.

TV Station Sold For \$510 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Tribune Co., the Chicago-based media concern, said Thursday that it has agreed to buy KTLA-TV in Los Angeles for \$510 million in cash, which would be the largest amount ever paid for a single U.S. broadcast station.

The price surpasses the previous high of \$450 million that Hearst Corp. agreed to pay for WCVB-TV in Boston last week. The purchase was made from Golden West Television Holding Co.



What makes TDB exceptional? Above all, our personal service.

Personal service is more than just a tradition at TDB — it's one of the basic reasons for our success over the years. And it makes an important difference to our clients, in a number of ways.

In fast decisions, for example. At TDB you don't have to waste time going through endless "channels." The executive you talk to makes sure that your requirements are brought directly to the people who decide. We make it a point to avoid red tape and bottlenecks. We assign an experienced

bank officer to your account and he is personally responsible for seeing that things get done on your behalf, whatever the service. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

Whether your business requires trade and export financing, foreign exchange, precious metals or any of our full range of banking services, you'll find that TDB has something a bit special to offer.

If TDB sounds like the sort of bank you would entrust with

your business, get in touch with us. Now that we have joined American Express International Banking Corporation, with its 89 offices in 39 countries, we are even better placed to serve your individual banking needs.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chiasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Zurich.

TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

To Our Readers

Today we introduce a redesigned and expanded statistical package for the first business page. It includes the addition of the dollar values of the Argentine peso, Brazilian cruzeiro, Egyptian pound, Indian rupee, Indonesian rupiah, Mexican peso, Turkish lira and Venezuelan bolivar. We are also adding the 30-day average yield of the Merrill Lynch Ready Assets Trust, the largest U.S. money-market fund, and the Telerate Interest Rate Index, a weighted average of interest rates in a package of the type of short-term debt bought by all money-market funds. This debt includes bankers' acceptances, Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, Eurodollar deposit rates and certificates of deposit.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in					Net				
100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Change	100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Change
100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Change	100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Change

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 14)

Floating Rates Notes were not available in this edition because of computer problems.

credits worth \$1.2 billion in 1983, slightly less than officials anticipated at the beginning of the year.

cent in the like period of 1984.
Inflation in all of 1984 was 8.2
percent.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Maryland Legislators Take Up S&L Problem

The Associated Press
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — State legislators met on Thursday in committee to begin work on a long-range solution to problems facing Maryland's 102 privately insured savings and loan institutions.

Meanwhile, Circuit Court Judge Joseph E.H. Kaplan told the state government to propose exemptions to Governor Harry Hughes's order limiting withdrawals. He had been asked by three of the affected savings and loans to relax the limits that Mr. Hughes had imposed to stem withdrawals touched off by reports of management problems at Old Court Savings & Loan.

Mr. Hughes's order Tuesday afternoon froze most deposits in the institutions. Only \$1,000 a month may be withdrawn from each account, and the governor said there would be no exceptions. Funds deposited after Tuesday afternoon are not affected.

The three institutions — Chesapeake Savings & Loan Association of Annapolis, Gibraltar Building & Loan Association and Second National Building & Loan — wanted Judge Kaplan to exempt business and charitable accounts from the limits because many are unable to meet payrolls without the funds. The three also wanted Judge Kaplan to increase the withdrawal limit to \$5,000 for other accounts.

Two institutions, Old Court and Morris Commercial Savings & Loan Association, have been placed under conservators.

Mr. Hughes said Wednesday that his order had reduced lines at the thrifts, but that withdrawals were still running above average. He predicted the situation would stabilize within a few days.

He also said some major out-of-state institutions have opened negotiations to buy or merge with Old Court and other Maryland thrifts, but he did not identify them.

Mr. Hughes called a special session of the General Assembly for Friday to consider a legislative package that could include up to 10 bills. He will ask legislators to give him what he called "very, very broad, sweeping powers" to regulate thrifts, including authority to control investment policies and management practices of any deemed to be in financial trouble.

The major goal of the legislation, Mr. Hughes said, will be to require about one-third of the thrifts that have deposits of more than \$25 million to seek federal insurance. He also wants to create a state insurance fund for thrifts with assets of less than \$25 million.

COMPANY NOTES

AME Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, plans to spend \$6 billion in the next five years in an attempt to become a competitive low-cost airline. Robert Crandall, its chairman, said the capital spending plan included \$900 million a year for planes.

Cathay Investment & Trust Co. president, Chang Tien-fu, said in Taipei that foreign banks have refused to accept certificates of deposit issued by the Cathay Industrial group, which was taken over by the government after a run on deposits held by its subsidiaries.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG, the West German tiremaker, is confident of matching 1984 results this year and maintaining a 3-Dent-Deutsche mark (97 U.S. cents) dividend after increasing first-quarter sales and profits, its managing board chairman, Helmut Werner, said.

2 More Foreign Companies to Buy Stakes in British Securities Firms

LONDON — Two more foreign companies announced moves Thursday to take advantage of the opening of Britain's securities industry to outside ownership.

Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., a unit of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said it had agreed to acquire a stake in Clive Discount Holdings PLC, a small London money market brokerage.

Girocentrale Vienna, which acts as a central bank for Austrian savings banks, said it had agreed to acquire 29.9 percent of Gilbert Elliott & Co., a small London stockbrokerage that specializes in debentures and preference shares. When Stock Exchange rules permit, Girocentrale said, it plans to increase its stake to 100 percent in two stages. The terms were not disclosed.

Prudential-Bache is to acquire an option to buy as much as 33.4 percent of the enlarged equity of Clive for \$7.5 million (\$9.4 million). It also agreed to lend Clive £7.5 million through the purchase of debentures, which would be redeemed to the extent that the option is exercised.

As a so-called discount house, Clive deals in Treasury and trade bills, certificates of deposit and other short-term securities. Under the plan, it would provide staff and expertise for the gilt-dealing venture.

For the year ended March 31, Clive reported a loss of £810,099, compared with a profit of £1.3 million a year earlier.

Earlier, Citicorp and Générale de Banque SA of Belgium (formerly Société Générale de Banque) acquired small discount houses.

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Computer Ills Halt Rapid Rise of Atlas Industries

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Eighteen months ago, it seemed that Atlas Industries could do no wrong.

The envy of other electronics companies in Southeast Asia and the darling of securities brokers, Atlas had grown in only three years from a fledgling assembler of simple consumer electronics products to an international maker of sophisticated computer parts.

But Atlas has been hit hard by the slowdown in the worldwide computer industry, and it is learning about the dangers of being overly optimistic.

The energy for the company's transformation came from Albert J. Miller, a Silicon Valley entrepreneur, who in 1980 bought control of Atlas Industries. He rapidly brought his technology company, Alphatech Group, under control of Atlas. The Alphatech side of the restructured company gave Atlas the technology to make magnetic heads, floppy disks and disk drives for computers.

Atlas also acquired the know-how to make computer peripherals — attachments such as printers and telephone modems.

Mr. Miller also brought to Atlas Asian rights for a construction project unrelated to the computer business, the Hiliker Welded Wire Reinforcing Wall System.

His aggressive vision for the company in a territory where the computer industry is still young earned him points with some financiers and rubbed others the wrong way.

"In the Hong Kong context, where most electronics companies make only incremental additions to capacity and major new investments are rare, Atlas's expansion was a bold and striking move," commented Carlton Poon, a Vickers de Costa analyst.

Mr. Miller's ambitions for Atlas seemed justified in the light of the booming international demand for computer parts and peripherals. Hong Kong industrialists craved in the arrival of a first-class elec-

tronics company with its own research and development capabilities in Silicon Valley.

Atlas's roster of overseas customers — Olivetti, Hewlett-Packard, General Electric, Memorex and Texas Instruments — impressed local brokers who spoke confidently of Atlas's long-term potential. De Zoete & Bevan referred to Atlas as a "star performer in 1983," and investor enthusiasm peaked with a major sales coup that same year: the capture of a contract for International Business Machines Corp. to supply computer heads and floppy disk drives for use in IBM's personal computers.

The new contract meant that Atlas would be expected to produce about 4,000 disk drives a day for IBM alone. Estimating that capacity in Hong Kong was too small to meet increasing international demand, Mr. Miller launched a \$51-million (400 million Hong Kong dollars) expansion of Atlas's facilities in an industrial zone in Penang, Malaysia, to take advantage of low wages, government tax breaks and other official Malaysian incentives for high-technology investment.

Disillusionment with Atlas first crept into the local market in the second half of last year, with the announcement of the 1983-1984 results. Although the company did meet its predicted net earnings of 65.1 million dollars — double the previous year's — shareholders were dismayed to discover that nearly a third of that amount came from a nonrecurrent source, a payment to Atlas for a sublicense for the Hiliker system.

The creation of FRANKOBAIL is a major event. It demonstrates the strength of the interest shown by Kuwaiti investors in this kind of investments in France. First class partners, all experienced and well-known companies or institutions, are associated in this project. The launching of this new Sino-Kuwaiti joint venture, the industrial, commercial and financial links between France and Kuwait, and reinforces the cooperation between the two countries which has been considerably advocated by their respective authorities.

This Sino-Kuwaiti joint venture will invest primarily in offices, and other commercial buildings, and favour prime locations in France.

Mr. Fahad Al Rajman will be the Chairman of FRANKOBAIL. Two Deputy Chairmen have been designated: Mr. Robert Bertaux, as Chairman of Mutuelle Générale Française-Vie, and Mr. Hamad Al Hamad, Chairman of the Commercial Bank of Kuwait and a Director of the Kuwaiti-French Bank.

The Directors are:

Mr. Fahad Al Rajman.
 K.R.I.M.C.O. represented by Mr. Faïsal Al Shayan.
 K.R.E.I.C. represented by Mr. Awad Al Khalil.
 M.G.F.-Vie represented by Mr. Robert Bertaux.
 Kuwaiti-French Bank represented by Mr. Hamad Al Hamad.
 C.I.C. Group represented by Mr. Patrick Thallier.
 Crédit Foncier et Immobilier (an affiliate of Compagnie La Réunis), an industrial company, Société des Produits Chimiques d'Harbonnieres, and Kuwaiti-French Bank, for 22.5%.

Mr. Jean-Claude Empereur, Deputy General Manager of the Kuwaiti-French Bank, has been nominated General Manager of FRANKOBAIL.

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Analysts noted that the company did not specify how much of its income came from interest earnings, nor did it give a breakdown of revenue or profits.

The disproportionate contribution from the Hiliker sublicense surfaced in September 1984, when the full accounts for 1983-1984 were published. Shares that had hit a high of 9 dollars earlier in 1984 dropped 42 cents overnight to 3.25 dollars at the disclosure.

The bubble truly burst in January, when IBM advised Atlas that its sales in the home computer market were significantly below projections. IBM agreed to take disk drives at a rate of only 1,850 a day through July, at which time all production would cease.


"We've tried to reorganize and cut back in a sensible way," said C.K. Yam, joint managing director of Atlas. "I think everybody has had a bad time in this business."

According to a chairman's statement in the company's third quarter results for 1984-1985, "the IBM cancellation has resulted in large material, inventory and excess labor charge losses."

About 400 of the 3,200 staff members have been laid off. Production of disk drives will continue at about 1,500 a day for a small contract with Olivetti, but Mr. Yam said that so far there are no orders to fill the IBM gap.

Although Atlas claims to have the technology to advance from its current type of magnetic head to the latest technology in "thin film" magnetic heads, Mr. Yam said this technology had not been fully accepted by manufacturers and so far has not led to any orders for Atlas.

Atlas has some hope for production of whole personal computers, rather than just peripherals, and expects that continuing negotiations with IBM may lead to new orders later this year.



FRANKOBAIL

KUWAITI-FRENCH BANK CREATES FRANKOBAIL

The French Ministry of Finance has just given its agreement to a new Sino-Kuwaiti joint venture, the industrial, commercial and financial links between France and Kuwait, and reinforces the cooperation between the two countries which has been considerably advocated by their respective authorities.

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World Airlines Are Jostling for Pacific Routes

(Continued from Page 11)

Local ticket brokers in Japan, Hong Kong and other countries offer under-the-table fare discounts of up to 45 percent. Fares for most carriers are set in negotiations by the International Air Transport Association, an industry group, and approved by governments.

But discounting is so widespread that even such major members of the transport association as Pan Am, Northwest and JAL ignore the set fares when they have to be competitive. Some carriers also offer higher commissions to travel agents to boost their market share.

Carriers such as Korean Airlines, not a member of the trade association, may not only cut fares, but fly

passengers backward from Tokyo to Seoul, to fill its jumbo jets to the United States.

A major concern for U.S. carriers planning expanded service in the Pacific is that labor rates are substantially lower for most Asian airlines. A recent study for Pan Am found that flight attendants could be hired in Singapore for \$600 a month, in Hong Kong for \$550 a month and in Bangkok for \$225 a month. That study played a part in helping Pan Am reduce the starting salaries of its flight attendants to \$784 a month, from \$1,236 a month, in its recent round of contract negotiations.

Mr. Norris of Pan Am noted that given the cheaper salaries such car-

riers offer more personal service, with 18 to 19 flight attendants on a flight, rather than Pan Am's 13.


In 1960, U.S. carriers held a 67 percent share of Pacific traffic. With the growth of such existing carriers as JAL, Philippine Airlines, Qantas and CP Air and the creation of Singapore, Thai International, Cathay Pacific and mainland China's airline, CAAC, that share dropped to 44 percent in 1975.

Since then, the U.S. share has remained roughly stable, in a rapidly expanding market. Annual traffic leaped from 362,000 passengers in 1960 to 2.26 million in 1970, 5.7 million in 1980 and 6.2 million last year.

If United acquires the routes, equipment and personnel of Pan Am for \$720 million, other carriers are expected to expand.

Yasumoto Takagi, president of JAL, noted recently that United would have a huge advantage with its U.S. network of 159 cities in 50 states to feed traffic to such major gateways as San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Between 1979 and 1984 Northwest Airlines added nonstop flights to Tokyo from New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu. It also took its old 747s, which had 362 seats, reconfigured them to hold 400 passengers, and bought new planes, including five 747-200s.




VIKING RESOURCES

INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

The Annual Report as of 31st December, 1984, has been published and may be obtained from

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.



Dresdner Finance B.V.

Amsterdam, Netherlands

DM 500,000,000
Floating Rate Notes 1985/1990

Issue Price: 100%

Secured by a Deposit with
Dresdner Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
 Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Limited	BankAmerica Capital Markets Group	Bank of China
Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque Paribas
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole	CIBC Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG — Dresdner Bank International —	Crédit Commercial de France
Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited	Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank (Schweiz) AG	Fuji International Finance Limited	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.	Lloyds Bank International Limited	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Mitsubishi Finance International Limited	Morgan Guaranty Ltd	Morgan Stanley International
Nippon Credit International (HK) Limited	Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft	Orion Royal Bank Limited
PK Christiana Bank (UK) Limited	Salomon Brothers International	Shearson Lehman Brothers International
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited	Sumitomo Finance International	Swiss Volksbank
	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	

Announcement by a South African organization

SOUTH AFRICA

SAFE AND FASCINATING AS EVER

FOR TOURISTS

Mr. Danie Hough, Chairman of the South African Tourism Board, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."



Mr. Danie Hough, Chairman of the South African Tourism Board.

Falls in Zimbabwe to the Kruger National Park, the Garden Route and the Cape in South Africa, are now on the drawing boards of several tour companies.

The SA Tourism Board expects foreign tourism to grow at 10% to 12% a year for the foreseeable future.

Sun International and Southern Sun, two companies which have fast become international giants in tourism, foresee foreign tourism doubling in the next four years. They have erected four and five star hotels - veritable palaces - all over the sub-continent. To cater for all pockets, many companies are making a huge drive in economy hotels.

Mr. Hough cites some attractions making for strong growth in such a far-flung tourist destination: "We have one of the finest climates in the world, where summer temperatures seldom go higher than 35°C and winter days are nearly always sunny and warmer than 20°C.

"We have the greatest variety of animals and plants anywhere in the world set off against spectacularly varied scenery. Significantly most species of African animal from the nardvark and the elephant to the lion, the leopard and the white rhino occur in South Africa. There are 2,600 different indigenous plants in the Cape Peninsula alone, in an area of just 500 square kilometres. (There are 22,000 species in South Africa).

"The familiar vistas of Africa are there - thousands of kilometres of thorny bushveld, grasslands and desert, spectacular mountains that plunge straight into the sea at a point where two oceans meet, 3,000 kilometres of idyllic beaches, some developed, most serenely tranquil.

"And it is all fantastically accessible, safe and comfortable. There are easy air connections, good roads to all parts of the country, first class hotels and game parks. You can get away fast from civilisation into the wild places, yet have all the comforts of contemporary life as well.

"South Africa has been part of the western world for more than 300 years and has a fascinating history, much of it clearly visible in a highly distinctive style of architecture, in museums and heritage collections and in the carefully preserved relics of worked out diamond and gold mines.

"There are few cities anywhere in the world to compare with the beauty of Cape Town, the exotic profile that Durban presents, the vitality of Johannesburg. There is a vibrant economy with trading links all over the world. People come to South Africa in the full knowledge that they will be able to combine business with pleasure most effectively.

"Because of the decline in the currency, the Rand, South Africa is one of the cheapest destinations in the world.

"Five-star Hollywood-style hotel accommodation costs US\$18 a day, a good meal for two in a restaurant US\$20, an excellent bottle of Cape wine US\$2.

Mr. Hough does not mention a corollary of the cheap currency is that South Africa is becoming an interesting investment area as well.

Another unspoken advantage is that a tourist in South Africa is unlikely to meet hostile officialdom or demands for bribes. The country's hospitality is legendary.

The tourism industry is highly developed and the South African Tourism Board is equipped to organise special interest tours for groups keen on anything from bird watching or mountaineering to steam locomotives, surfing, mining or even stamp collecting. The Board has 15 offices in various countries overseas and 12 offices within South Africa - "eager", Mr. Hough says, "to handle tourists' enquiries and give them the holiday of their lives."

South African Tourism Board



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COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS IN THE SUPREME COURT IN THE MATTER OF THE BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

NOTICE CREDITORS OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND

Rule 68 of The Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1975

NOTICE is hereby given that a second interim dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has ordered that the publication of this Notice shall constitute compliance with the said Rule 68.

DATED this 29th day of April, 1985.

D. A. JONES and P. R. KINGSTON
Official Liquidators,
P.O. Box N.123,
Nassau, N.P.,
Bahamas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Emprunt de FF 125.000.000 - 7 1/2% - 1972/1987

Nous informons les porteurs d'obligations de ce que l'amortissement au 15 juin 1985 pour lequel une tranche de FF 15.000.000 est prévue a été effectuée en partie par rachat sur le marché.

Pour le remboursement du solde, soit FF 5.240.000, il a été procédé à un tirage au sort en présence de Madame Jeanne Housse, Huissier de Justice, à Luxembourg.

En conséquence, les 1048 obligations de FF 5.000, portant les numéros 52271 à 52376 inclusivement, comptent des numéros des obligations déjà amorties, seront remboursables au pair, coupons au 15 juin 1986 et suivants attachés, à partir du 15 juin 1985, date à laquelle elles cesseront de porter intérêt.

Le remboursement et le paiement des intérêts se feront aux guichets des banques suivantes:

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg;
ALGERIENNE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., Amsterdam;
BANQUE DI ROMA, Rome;
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS, Paris;
COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt/Main;
KREDBANK N.V., Bruxelles;
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD, Londres.

Montant restant en circulation à l'issue de ce huitième amortissement: FF 32.000.000.

L'Agent Financier
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

15 May 1985

The fund asset values and share prices shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed with the exception of some funds whose assets are based on issues prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FUND: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (B) - bi-monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly; (M) - monthly; (S) - semi-annually; (A) - annually.

AL MAM MANAGEMENT (W) Al-Mam Trust S.A. \$149.99

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. (D) Bank Julius Baer S.A. \$149.99

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 16

(Continued from Page 12)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NYSE LISTED STOCKS

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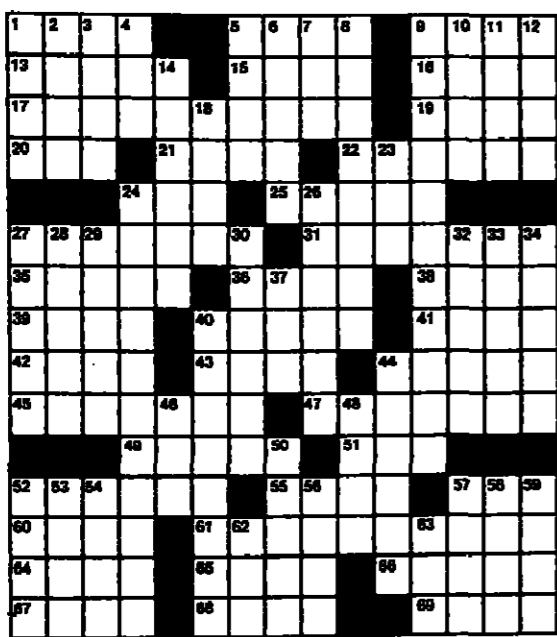
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NYSE LISTED STOCKS



ACROSS

1 Festive redhead?
5 It has a peal
13 Site of Bowie's late
15 Toast topping
17 "Country Roads" singer
19 He gave England a lift
20 Springtime abbr.
21 Borge, for one
22 Kansas City team
24 Hades
25 He's a Dahl
27 Will matters
31 Went back to square one
35 Item under a
36 Calvario's capital
38 El Bahr
39 Russian waterway
40 Rob Roy, e.g.
41 Tel.
42 Spanish wax
43 Elvis's middle name
44 Berate mildly
45 Proof a mistake was made

DOWN

1 California
2 Tilted
3 "Oz" actor
4 K.O. connection
5 City near Köln
6 Eel's young 'un
7 Iacocca
8 Alsace
9 "Parrish" actor; 1961
10 "Educating

ACROSS

47 Fruit-filled pastry
48 Daly's TV co-star
51 Surgeon product
52 Ponta Delgada's locale
53 Suffix for saint
57 Pleased producer's placard
60 Ile de la
61 Victor at San Jacinto
64 bag (carryall)
65 Allies' goal in 1945
66 Fissile rock
67 Prolific auth.
68 He's making a list
69 Features in a Texas song

DOWN

11 Malicious 1983 film
12 Scottish goblet
14 Item for Ripley
18 Riley's lot
23 Long in the tooth
24 Cubes bigwig
26 Music balls
27 Infer from data
28 More sensitive
29 Wonder Woman's headress
30 Gives the willies to
32 Intense
33 Gloss over
34 Go partying
37 Doce nices
40 Fondled
44 Spring bloom
46 Rubber source
48 The Stooges, e.g.
50 Brazilian dance
52 Meeting's minutes
53 Jerusalem
54 Hahn or Kahn
56 Now's partner
57 Order to Fido
58 Romeo or Juliet
59 "Fin" components
62 Kin of kvass
63 Haggard book

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DENNIS! WHAT DO YOU MEAN... 'WHAT SITTER?'"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEWHI
NUBEG
TYLPEN
AURBUE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: BY

Yesterday's Jumbles: WOMEN PECAN HALVED GUTTER
Answer: What those talkative mothers—CHEWED THE RAG

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Alexandria	74	64	Bangkok	84	74
Amsterdam	64	54	Beijing	74	64
Berlin	64	54	Hong Kong	84	74
Bombay	84	74	Manila	84	74
Buenos Aires	74	64	San Francisco	74	64
Calcutta	84	74	Seattle	74	64
Cairo	74	64	Shanghai	84	74
Cardiff	64	54	Singapore	84	74
Chennai	84	74	Tokyo	84	74
Cebu	84	74			
Dhaka	84	74			
Delhi	84	74			
Dublin	64	54			
Edinburgh	64	54			
Hankow	84	74			
Hong Kong	84	74			
Kobe	84	74			
London	64	54			
Lyons	64	54			
Madras	84	74			
Manila	84	74			
Medan	84	74			
Memphis	74	64			
Mumbai	84	74			
Osaka	84	74			
Paris	64	54			
Perth	74	64			
Port of Spain	74	64			
Rangoon	84	74			
San Francisco	74	64			
Seoul	74	64			
Singapore	84	74			
Sourabaya	84	74			
Taipei	84	74			
Tientsin	84	74			
Yokohama	84	74			

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNING: Vary cloudy; FRANKFURT: Overcast; Tientsin: 10-14; (4-10); CHANGCHUN: 10-14; (4-10); HARBIN: 10-14; (4-10); JILIN: 10-14; (4-10); QILIN: 10-14; (4-10); SHANGHAI: 10-14; (4-10); TAIPEI: 10-14; (4-10); TIENTSIN: 10-14; (4-10); YOKOHAMA: 10-14; (4-10);

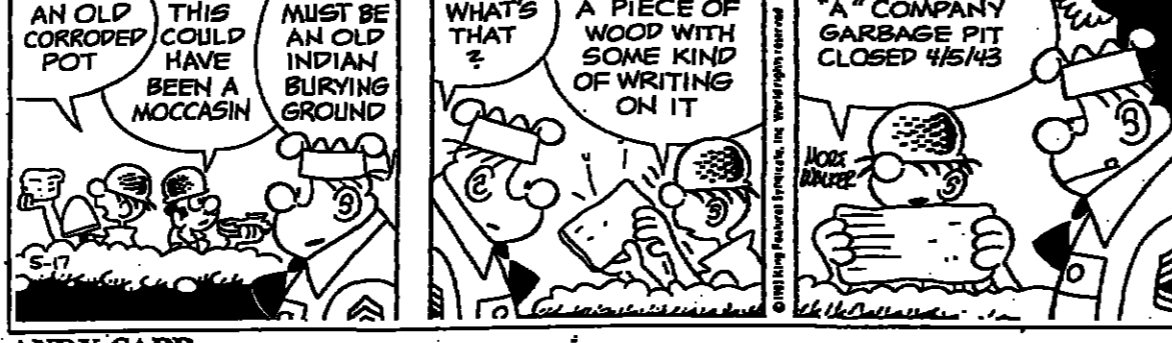
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



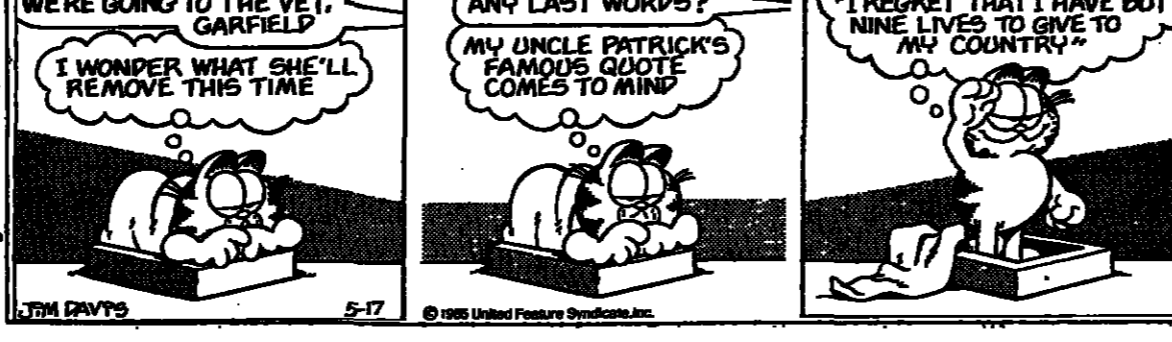
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

NEW AND SELECTED POEMS 1923-1985

By Robert Penn Warren. 322 pp. Cloth, \$19.95. Paper, \$9.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

By Michiko Kakutani

"WE SHALL come back, no doubt, to walk down the Row and watch young people on the tennis courts by the clump of mimosa and walk down the beach by the bay," Robert Penn Warren wrote in "All the King's Men." "But that will be a long time from now, and soon now we shall go out of the house and go into the convulsion of the world, out of history into the awful responsibility of Time."

Published back in 1946, those beautifully resonant final words, with their delicate echoes of Milton's "Paradise Lost," would not only sum up the preoccupations of Warren's most famous novel, but they would also delineate the ongoing concerns of his poetry, both early and late: man's exile from Edenic innocence; his groping search for knowledge and love; and his attempts, as a creature caught in history and the particular excesses of this "maniacal century," to connect time present with time past.

As this splendid new selection—which includes such early classics as "Bearded Oaks" and "Original Sin: A Short Story," as well as a generous helping of recent work—so vigorously demonstrates, Warren remains one of our pre-eminent poets, a poet blessed with a passionate moral intelligence and a huge abundance of verbal gifts.

By turns lyrical and plain-spoken, earthy and cerebral, Warren writes with the fluency of a great, instinctive talker; he seems equally at home with the narrative story-poem ("The Ballad of Billie Rose," "Rattlesnake Country" and "New Dawn," to name a few), as dense with incident, character and landscape as any naturalistic novel, and more abstract, philosophical verse. He can use the sound and pacing of words to achieve sensuous, musical effects—"in the distance, in piazza, piazza, place, plaza, and square, Boot heels, like history being born, on cobbles bang"—and he can turn the reader's heart with a sudden, startling image, reworking familiar motifs (a flying bird, a starry sky, an abrupt sunset) into a new geometry of meaning.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAT LEDGE SAGE
ALBA ATOLL AMO
LAMB PARAMARIBO
WILHELMICANARIS
SEAL ENE
PASTY BUS MAPLE
RPI INA MIRROR
ISORUKYAMOTO
MENACE ETE DUD
ASSET PRO DOUSE
EDD DICE
CHESTERMINITZ
REPOSITION RIOT
ARIA SENSE IONS
MOCK TREES SNAIP

Although he occasionally invokes awkward and willfully poetic terms—words like "orchidaceous," "marmoreal" and "gracility" tend to be more distracting to the reader than evocative—Warren possesses a wonderful ability to smoothly transit the gap between the down-home, just-folks vernacular of his native South and the more allusive, self-consciously literary language of traditional British-American poetry. He mixes up allusions to folk ballads and old Kentucky tales, and peoples his poems with characters ranging from Liberius, Elijah and Gibbon to "Laughing Boy" and "Dollie-May."

Whatever form or historical backdrop they happen to employ, Warren's poems almost always return to that central myth of man's expulsion from the Garden, his fall into a world subject to death and the wasting effects of time. It is a violent, dangerous world in which the characters inhabit: Rattlesnakes lie in wait, for the helpless infant, on the lovely green lawn; a pheasant flies, peck-mell, into an oncoming car, splattering the windshield with blood; a gunshot rings out, and someone, animal or human, lies dying in the dark. Sometimes, the evil is momentous—a bomb, waiting to be dropped over Hiroshima—but more often, the loss of innocence is ordinary, mundane: A child speaks a harsh word to his mother and realizes the terrible ambiguities of love, or two old friends meet and discover that time has whittled them, forever, apart.

Mostly, the terror Warren's poems investigate has to do with our existence in the world of nature, a world that often feels "God-abandoned" or at least indifferent to our little problems, and in the end, profoundly unknowable—inaccessible to understanding.

"The heart cries out for coherence," Warren writes in "Tale of Time," but while man spends his days trying to discover the secret logic of the world, he is granted, at best, only glimpses—moments "non-sequential and absolute"—of God's master blueprint. Like half-remembered fragments from a dream, reality gleams, glitters and is gone, eluding the grasp of imagination, and leaving us unsure of our place in "nature's flow and perfection."

Warren's characters often seem amazed by the speed with which their lives unspool. They have difficulty connecting the child they were with the person they are today, and they labor to come to terms with the losses—of friends, of children, of physical vigor—that the passing years have brought.

In the later poems, particularly, there are recurrent images of aging and death—the word "dark" is used so many times it becomes a kind of refrain—and a sense of regret expressed over "nameless moments unkept, in undeliverable despair." Still, the poet's faith in the world's "tangled and hieroglyphic beauty" never diminishes, and he can end by embracing the limitations of man's condition, the fullness of our nature "for good and for evil," the fact we are "only ourselves," "only human."

Just as his hero in "Audubon: A Vision"—the famous naturalist, portrayed as a sort of American Adam, who exchanges radical innocence for knowledge of love and evil—earns a kind of final redemption, Warren, too, appears to achieve a sense of grace, a wondrous, hard-won acceptance of the "human dangle and grind." "I love the world even in my anger," he writes in "American Portrait: Old Style." "And that's a hard thing to outgrow."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South had to play six diamonds after his partner assumed, wrongly, that East-West held at least nine spades between them. West, who had provoked this contract with his eccentric weak jump overall, now made the standard—but fatal—lead of the spade ace. When he continued the suit, South still had a playing problem after winning the king: He could play West for the club

jack, or he could try for a squeeze in hearts and clubs. When he drew trumps and ruffed dummy's spade he knew what to do. West was now known to have begun with five spades and two diamonds so he was sure to have a guard in either hearts or clubs. The squeeze was impossible, so South held his breath and finessed the club ten. This won, and he had 12 tricks and a notable victory. Had it failed his team would have lost the match by exactly one point.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 16

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Stock	Price	Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25
Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25
Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25
Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25

U.S. Housing Starts Up Sharply; Factory Use Falls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—New U.S. housing construction was started at the highest rate in a year during April, the Commerce Department said Thursday, and declining interest rates have raised hopes for further gains.

While the 1.6-percent increase was far below the big 14.3-percent rise posted in March, it still was enough to push housing activity to its strongest pace since an annual rate of 1.95 million units in the last five months.

The Fed reported that operating rates at the nation's factories, mines and utilities declined 0.5 of a percentage point last month, the steepest drop since a 0.6-percentage-point fall last September.

The Commerce Department said housing starts were up 1.6 percent in April to an annual rate of 1.91 million units, the strongest performance since the annual rate of 1.95 million units reported in April 1984.

However, a key indicator of future construction activity, issuance of new building permits, fell 4.9 percent.

But hopes for further declines in interest rates on home-mortgage loans have bolstered expectations of further housing gains.

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Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25
Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25	Am. Int'l. Corp.	12.25

Source: U.S. Commerce Dept.

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